Professional and Business Cards.

W. TILLER, PHILADELPHIA. MPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BEADS, ND CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Receivers, Etagere Articles. &c. Latest styles of s constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash W. TILLER, No. 24 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT, No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

63. Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from nametual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and ul attention.

HORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lutlerloh's Wharf, ug. 5th, 1859. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM D. MAHN, T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his rare, and solicits a share of public patronage.

office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st. April 8, 1859.
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this e for collection.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or [April 1, 1859-31tf

F. M. BIZZELL. ROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive imediate attention, free of commissions. Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately. WM. H. TURLINGTON, TOMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. REWILL give prompt and personal attention to all assignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, IMBER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, ther for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enameles the reception of Produce either by Railroad or River, enameles the reception of t me to make charges light. Nov. 12-11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Barness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Imple The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale etail, at the lowest New York prices. Fig. Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and reared.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. WILLIAM J. PRICE.

A NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all othes engaged in the Turpentine business sengaged in the Turpentine business.

***Poffice opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

68-1y-w. JAMES O. BOWDEN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, erfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

(ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to or-marke Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, ruiture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any blishment in the country, North or South. on Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, and 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order. N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt atntion; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or

W. H. McRARY & CO., 10MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. b. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. "" "Salem, do. J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE. (JARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17
WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times he execute work with mechanics and despetch. vecute work with neatness and despatch. He superinds all his operations in person, and guarantees that his

work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no duggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy with six in solventhese property and the completely prevent. and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent fallen.

that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so

Aug many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL. THE SUBSERIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known

as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared o eccommodate permanent and transient boarders, at easonable terms and in the best manner.

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t-28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB. March, 4, 1859.—152-11.

WM. L. JACOBS'

(MAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 39 MARKET ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly

#30 REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable WM. L. JACOBS. April 13, 1859.—186-3m-33-1y.

shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board rvices rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to y pay, after I have done the work. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

FOR HIS PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15th, 1851. and the public generally that he has constant-ly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851. He has reived, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptattended to, and great care taken in the selection and Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south Clinton, N. C. side, PHILADLPHIA. [July 22, 1859-47-8t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera into bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving to ne and health to the whole machinery, re moving the cause of the disease—effect—eause of the disease—effect—eause of the disease—effect—eause of the disease—offect—eause cause of the disease—effect-ing a radical cure. or unnatural color from the ing a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use taken a snort time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated,

of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring the summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose. Only one dose taken be-fore retiring, prevents first dose.

A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the abnightmare.Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costive-We take pleasure in re-commending this medicine

One dose taken after each as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick

and Ague, Onto Feeer and all Fevers of a Bilious type.
It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing Headache. to testify to its wonderful Only one dose immediatevirtues. ly relieves Colic, while All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, Manch 24th 1850 - 20 Ly

ROSEL

SPALDING'S "Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nour ishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended. MARY so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."-[Christian

March 24th, 1859.-30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the air beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.-7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eat-

If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signa-Li you are not sausned, wy u. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPAL-DING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. June 3d, 1859.

Rewards.

\$10 REWARD. man HENRY. Said negro is about five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds; is well proportioned; has high cheek bones, full mouth; is of a black color, has a downward look, and is about thirty years old. I will give ten dollars for his delevery to me, at my plantation, or for his safe confinement in jail so I can get him.

JOEL REAVES. Pleasant Plains, Columbus Co., N. C., July 29th. 48-5t*

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or \$25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C.

Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859.

25 or 30 years old.

We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so the above reward for them lodged in any jail so the above reward for them lodged in any jail so the above reward for them lodged in any jail so the above reward for them lodged in any jail so the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or \$25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C.

42-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the cath of C. P. Williams. WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hauds and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]

A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds. Sam is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

Simon is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

\$250 REWARD.

WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them. C. B. MILLER. New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859

22-1yuoo

WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHULIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can

Wanted.

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have L. A. POWELL, Clinton, N. C. Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m*

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

NERGETIC young men wanted, who are willing to devote their whole time and talent, to travel and solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Patent Revolvers.— Salary \$40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies. For conditions, and instructions in the business, address, with stamp,
L. M. HARRIS, Boston, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS. E WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents W (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.

Agents can realize from \$500 to \$1000 per year.

For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)

S. A. DEWEY & CO.,

May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash. He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

**REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable WM. L. JACOBS.

May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

WM. L. JACOBS.

May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE NEGROES WANTED.

NOTICE NEGROES WANTED.

NEGROES WANTED.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

NEGRO HOSPITAL. THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

J. O. HALE, M. D.

(Corner of Second and Princess Streets.)

EGROES suffering under all diseases, with the exception of such as are contagious, will be treated in this The usual fees of the Profession will be charged for atten-C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends dance.

Board 40 cents per day.

JAS. F. McREE, Jr., M. D. 2611w-46-1m.

July 11, 1859. NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!! GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS TEXT.

market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR. For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following tracts of land in New Hanover County, to wit:
301 ACRES KNOWN AS THE REEDY TRACT, These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from Compounded is a sure cure for Cholera Compounded in the compound of the sure cure for Cholera Compounded in the compound of the sure cure for Cholera Compounded in the compound of the sure cure for Cholera Compounded in the compounded

lying about the same distance from Wilmington, and bordering the lands of John A. Sanders and F. A. Moore.

ALSO, A HOUSE AND LOT

In the Town of Wilmington,
situated on Chestnut street in the eastern part of town. The house is a comfortable dwelling, and lot convenient.

Any person desiring to see the above lands, or house an lot, can learn any further particulars by applying to WM.
A. BLUDWORTH, Burgaw, New Hanover County, N. C.,
or addressing JOHN H. BLUDWORTH, Georgetown, S. C. James Grant, Esq., of Wilmington, will show the House, and David Sanders, Esq., the Lands.

August 5, 1859—49-2m.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE on the premises, Wednesday the 17th of August next, 200 ACRES PINEY LAND, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden, lying in the County of Duplin, N. C., at Rosemary, on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Aug. 5.—2w.

B. JOHNSON.

BOARDING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C., THE ESTABLISHMENT WELL KNOWN AS THE "DORRILL HOUSE," situated on the corner of King and High Market streets, containing about twenty sleeping apartments, all well furnished with necessary fur-niture and bedding, nearly new.

The Establishment being two tenements, connected by a large dining room, which could be removed, and the House used as private dwellings, they being situated on separate

On the premises there is all necessary out buildings, consisting of Kitchen, Servants' Hall, Carriage House and large Stable, all in very good repair and the most of them new. Also, an excellent well of water convenient to the Kitchen The House has been established for about four years, and has a reputatiou unequalled by any in the country.

The only reason the owner has for disposing of it is to change investment. The business has heretofore proven profitable, and is still well patronized, and no doubt with ood management would continue to do so.

The above Establishment will be sold, furnished as above nentioned, on very accommodating terms-such as will suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. . Tuttle, on the premises, who will give all information, or

N. B.—I wish to inform my friends and patrons that the DORRILL HOUSE will be kept open until further notice. THE SUBSCRIBER, being anxious to move South, offers for sale 700 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the South side of Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County, six miles from Warsaw and eight miles from Kenansville.—
The land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Peas and

W. H. DORRILL

o T. R. Sessions, Esq. July 29, 1859.—48-tf

The land is well adapted to the raising of corn, reas and Cotton; and is in a line neighborhood, convenient to good Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES and the STOCK, &c.,

change for young negroes.

A GREAT BARGAIN. IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable STEAM SAW MILL, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien.

D. Y. SHINE.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly

The improvements are of the best character. For terms which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C. July 8th, 1859

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA. THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who

desires a change of residence and occupation:

Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Rail-

road:
One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;
Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions.
Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations it desired, but not separately. Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.

Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me
a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.

For further particulars address me at "Bonds Mills,"
Baker county, Georgia.

W. W. CHEEVER. WHO WANTS A FARM !____ ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocks. ville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North

The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS, making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.

The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of

having concluded to change his business.

It will be sold upon liberal terms.

Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER. LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address

May 20, 1859—38-tf

Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, for a certificate of ten shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, in place of certificate No. 303, for ten shares with hose been lost.

WM. S. BAKER.

45-6t* July 8, 1859.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.

Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.

* Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.

July 22.

NOTICE.

A T JUNE TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, 1859, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Geo. Fennell, deceased. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, Executors.

June 15, 1859.

OWEN FENNELL, Executors.

June 15, 1859.

Schools.

OL will be opened again under the same corps on Thursday the 15th [day of September

The cholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and hayable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July. 1860.

For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal, or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

July 22: CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, N. C.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE 14TH SESSION of this Institution will commence
on Monday the 5th September.

Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all
the departments of an accomplished Female Education.

The terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be the same as
those previously established.

For catalogues, containing particulars, apply to the Principal.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT. (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of

HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro'.)

Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, \$40 to \$55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, \$7 50; French, \$57, Ornamentals very low.—Board and half the Tuition required in advance.

**Board and half the Tuition required in advance.

**Board and half the Tuition required in advance.

**Board and half the Tuition required and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

Tuition until they can teach and pay for it.
WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information, address Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY. S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL. THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Mon-TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS 16 00

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON, AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

THE EXFRCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the first day of September.—
Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who con-A Gymnastic Department will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply the great, universal need of all institutions of learning, name-Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES and the STOCK, &c., on the place. If not sold before, I will sell at public sale, on the 15th of October next. Terms easy.

July 29th, 1859.

ABOUTCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale **TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, lying near this place, about five miles from the Railroad. The Pines are all round. I will sell on accommodating terms, or exchange for young negroes.

ABOUTCE.

Change for young negroes.

the great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, namely like great, universal need of all institutions of learning, among the numerous exercises of this bepartment, designed by challength and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. Prentiss Tucker, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also be give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolic and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.

A Caleshenic Department will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends

other institutions, they can be taught the Fine Arts as a speciality. To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and practically excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,

Principal of the Wilson Schools

Principal of the Wilson Schools, or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address he Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1859. James Kerr, Executor of

John Smith, Samuel Smith.

Petition for settlement Decretal William Smith, et al.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the de-I fendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk. Pr. adv. \$5 62.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.

August 5th, 1859,—49-3m. Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN. A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " " dry assorted; 10 "Spanish Brown;
5 "Venetian Red;
5 "Yellow Ochre; " Linseed Oil; 5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
W. H. LIPPITT,
The stail by W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

From Arizona_Duel Between Lieut. Mowry and the

Washington, Aug. 2.—Private advices from Tueson, dated July 16th, mention a hostile meeting between Lt. Mowry and Edward E. Cross, the editor of the Arizonian. Four shots were fired without effect. At the last fire Lt. Mowry's rifle did not discharge, and it was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. Cross stood ded that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. Cross stood to her very depths, and the man who has her warmest to her very depths, and the man who has her warmest to her very depths, and the man who has her warmest to have the confidence. Count Cayour.

One American citizen of Arizona is in jail at Magda lena for no offence, and fears were entertained that he will be murdered. It is utterly impossible for an American to travel now in Sonora without being massacred or robbed of everything.

Lieut. Mowry will have no opposition for delegate to It is the intention of the Government to establish

posts on the frontier of the Apache country. AMERICANS IN PARIS .- A letter from Paris says there is much gayety there just now. The Americans there are in swarms, and are squandering thousands of the old folks' hard earned dollars. No foreigner goes into

The New York "Ledger," in answer to queries put by a correspondent who signs himself "Buckeye," relaare dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons. The ducal title was revived by James I. The title of marquis is of the second rank. Anciently connected with it was the duty of guarding the frontiers or limits of the kingdom, called marches, from the Teutonic word marche. The third order, that of earl, is the most ancient in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The history and etymology of the barons are involved in great obscurity.—

The sons of peers have not legally any noble rank, but by courtesy the second son always bears the second title ly, among which are those that have borne a conspicuous place in European history. The principal of these of the family, if there be one; while the younger sons ous place in European history. The principal of these receive the appellation of lords, if the paternal rank be is Milan, a place which unites with the traditions of the not under that of an earl. The sons of barons and vis- past much of the vitality and progress of the present. counts are merely styled "honorable." The title of baronet was instituted by James I. It is composed of baron and the diminutive termination et, which makes The Cathedral of Milan, one of the noblest edifices in it to signify a baron of lesser degree. The history of the the world, is the proudest architectural work which next dignity, that of knight, goes back to the days of Victor Emanual can call his own. ancient Rome. In the times of chivalry it was conferred on persons of good birth, to enable them to give challenges and perform feats of arms. The title of squire and possessing important fortincations; Dergamo, was derived from the Latin word scutifer, or shieldits upper-town, a relic of the past, and its lower-town alive with active trade; Como, with its picturesque alive with active trade; Como, with its picturesque alive with active trade; Como, and your time in "studying the peerage." The study of your business as a farmer would be a much more dignified and p-ofitable employment.

Europe; Cremona, with a remarkable Campanile and other architectural wonders; Peschiera, at the foot of

THE FEELING IN FRANCE TOWARDS ENGLAND .-

may give people time to make a rational survey of that which if matters do not speedily mend, will soon have which, if matters do not speedily mend, will soon have to be termed "La Question d'Angleterre." The heartburnings daily generated by the various speeches of statesmen, comments of the press, &c., are constantly on the increase. Paris is almost deserted by its neighbors across the channel. It is not long since that a return was made by the police of 9,000 English etant dans leus meubles; that is, living in dwellings furnished by themselves. The return made at Christmas showed decrease of 6,000.

If Lord Howden's remarks on the anxiety on the part of every Frenchman to draw the teeth of England produced a lively sensation here—and such they did unquestionably—it is absolutely nothing to the exacerbations caused by the recent speech of Lord Lyndhurst. That speech has been translated word for word; it has not only been circulated in every journal throughout the empire, but copies of it have been sent into every town, village and hamlet of France. Every soldier who can hard the friends of the Gymnastum. It is designed by the foundation of a Persons wishing to purchase will come and examine the ands.

ALVA SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C, June 16th, 1859.

ACREAT BARGAIN.

AGREAT BARGAIN.

ACREAT BARGAIN.

ACREAT BARGAIN. hangs wistfully over his shoulder while, what every one emphasis and accentuation in his hearing.

One is really astonished to see the verve, the exultation torically, geographically and politically into the subject.
France, it is protested on all hands,—even though the Emperor be disposed to exhibit his characteristic forbearance—will not, cannot put up with it. England has now need of France, far more need than France of her. A fig for her navy; it cannot be everywhere.—She has not a colony belonging to her that France might not make her own to-morrow. Yet, it is an insult, a gross insult, not believe a great country when she degross insult, not believe a and overlooked on monarch and people for half a centuthe breath it cost to give it—that our soul is in its very essence untrustworthy, deceitful, and desperately base?

The Actual Receipts and the Estimates. We give below a statement of the receipts into the necessarily based upon the commercial condition of the country, just emerging from a wide-spread and disastrous paralysis, and the utter impossibility to foresee when, to what extent, and how rapidly a healthy action would ensue, it presents the most astonishing concurrence between the actual receipts and the estimates upon record. It also exhibits another evidence of the thorough knowledge which the able Secretary of the Treasury possesses in all matters pertaining to the finances—above all others the most important and complicated subject belonging to human government:

Statement of the receipts into the treasury for the last three

ing to human government:
Statement of the receipts into the treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859—from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources. Quar. ending— Quar. ending— Quar. ending— Aggregate-Dec. 31, 1858. Mar. 31, 1859. June 30, 1859. \$9,762,619 81 \$13,779,519 55 \$15,038,242 73 \$38,580382 09 Amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress at its last session, from the same sources, as indicated above, \$38,500,000.

Washington Constitution. The New York Albion closes an editorial on the peace with the following paragraph:

It must be confessed that for the present the French Emperor seems to be Fortune's favorite; or else that a certain other Prince is looked very dilligently after his own. But there was another Napoleon, to the glory of whose exploits that of his nephew is but a farthing rush-light, and yet how suddenly they went out, and into what Cimmerian darkness! The end is not yet; not even

without arms to receive it, but Mowry refused to fire at an unarmed man, and discharged his rifle in the air and declared himself satisfied. Mutual explanations were Austria exasperated, England disgusted, Prussia offendament and the difficulties are all the difficulties then made and the difficulties were adjusted.

The Opata Indians were committing great ravages in the northern part of Sonora, shooting men and ravishing women, and the troops seem afraid to attack them.

Austria exasperated, England disgusted, Frussia onended, England disgusted, England disgusted, Frussia onended, England disgusted, England disgusted, England disgusted, Frussia onended, England disgusted, England disgusted, England disgusted, England disgus

The Sunday Times gets off the following string of epigrams appropos of Bonner and the new horse:

AN EVIDENCE OF LEARNING.

Mister Bonner has bought famous "Lantern." 'tis said,
To add to his stallions full-blooded;
So. although people say that he is not well read,
Not a soul can deny he's—well studded.

A SPAN OF FANCIES.

Not a soul can deny he's—well studded.

A SPAN OF FANCIES.

Ten thousand hard dollars has Bonner down laid,
For a race horse—a "stunning" price rawther!

Ten thousand for Everett he formerly paid;
So the nag's on a par with the author!

THE REASON BONNER BUYS.

"What's the reason," men ask, "that our fresh millionaire,
Who has built a new church, must indulge in fast horses?"

Answers great Parson B— (who himself drives a pair,) Bonner buys the good nags from a motive most rare— He would keep them away from bad courses!"

He would keep them away itom to declares.

A STEPLE CHASE.

Bonner buys a fast horse, and the people ask why,
Does the man mean to run for a wager?

No!" says Bonner—"Good friend! I'm just going to try
If I can't keep the run of my Ledger." HIPPODROME PERFORMANCE Ten thousand our editor pays for a horse,
And the wonder all reason surpasses;
But a sight still more curious follows, of course—
Horse and rider supported by—asses!

PERMS OF ADVI can, under ANY CIRCUR

Whatever may be Austria's future indemnification— for it is vaguely hinted that at the death of "the sick tive to European titles, gives the following explanation:

man" she will come in for a slice of Turkish province—
The orders of nobility in Great Britain and Ireland it is certain that she has lost considerable by the late war. Her men, money, military prestige and political influence are all diminished; and there is also a territorial loss, for the Austrian eagle can no longer flap his wings over the plains of Lombardy, and one of its finest possessions is lost to the Austrian crown.

The area of this lost district of Lombardy is eight marche. The third order, that of earl, is the most ancient and honorable. It is derived from the Saxon word earl which means elder, and the Saxon earls were called ealdermen—that is, seniors or senators; and it would appear that, besides assisting in the general government, as is implied by the designation, they were also shiremen, or custodiers of divisions of shires. After the Norman conquest, these functionaries took the French name of counts, but which they did not long retain, though to this day their shires are called counties, and their wives, countesses. The earl ceased to trouble himself with county business at an early period, deputing it to a subordinate officer, called vice-commes, whence sprung the ordinate officer, called vice-commes, whence sprung the last degree of peerage—viscounts, which came into vogue in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The history and ety-

Pavia, with its noble Certosa and University; Breswalls washed by the waves of the Lago di Como, and forming an agreeable entry into Italy from Northern Lake Garda, and one of the four fortresses of the famous Quadrilateral; Crema, Lodi, Sondrio, Varese, Lugano, The Austrian Gazette thinks the turn of England comes next. It says:

Quadrilateral; Creilia, Loui, Souther, and scores of smaller places, all are transferred to the House of Savoy, and lost to the Austrians. Of course Lombardy, with its numerous elegant station-houses, the corresponding telegraph line, the additional fortifications at Milan, Pavia, and Peschiera, the improved carriage roads—all go to the new proprietors. Many of the cafes and shops of Lombardy contained framed engravings representing Francis Joseph, the Austrian Emperor. 1t would be curious to learn what will become of these, and how long it will be before they will be replaced by por-traits of Victor Emaruel, King of Sardinia and Lom-

These are the losses of Austria. It may be said the talian provinces were always a trouble to her, and that she will get along better without them; this talk is, however, much like that applied to rich men who, when they lose their property by reverses of fortune, are re-minded of the cares and troubles that property entailed on them, and exhorted to take things as they come .factory to the losers .- New York Post.

ANOTHER SKETCH OF THE TURCOS .- An English correspondent writes:

"Near Rivoltella, the other day, we passed some par-ties of our old acquaintances, the Turcos, who took it spirit with which comparatively illiterate men enter historically, geographically and politically into the subject. no. These desperate Africans continue to excite the adclares by her representative, in the face of the world, that she has no ambition, no desire for anything but cers, it is wisest to have as little to say to them as postranquility and repose,—except it may be that moral weight which the truly great and good must ever hope to possess. It is to put arms of offence in her hands, to drag her from her peaceful hearth and should be repossed by the paper of the compel her to assume the panoply of injured dignity.—
What, is it for that she has borne with Christian meekness the assassination of her great Captain in that lone isle, whose very name is like a trumpet, summoning eventually and in the summer of the su ery child to deeds of vengeance? Is it for this that she that it is just as well not to encourage such applications has so long forgotten and forgiven her humiliation in the sight of the civilized world, when the Bourbon was imgentlemen is not usually of a class that inspires much posed upon her by mockery purchased by English gold? Is it for this that insult after insult has been passed by African emanations to be endurable. They are not reand overlooked on monarch and people for half a century, that now we should be told our word is not worth and the heavy bamboos with which these are usually provided. They are not subjected to the same mode of punishment as the French soldiers, but when they offend, the officers cudgel them soundly. One may suppose that the officers of Turcos are selected with an especial rereasury from all sources for the three last quarters of gard to their intimidating qualities, most of those whom the fiscal year just ended. We also append the amount I have seen being powerful men of most determined which was estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to Congress at its last session. When we take into consideration that the estimates were necessarily based upon the commercial condition of the posed to rifles and bayonets, but the fire of artillery cowes

> has been observable in certain braggadocio Italian reports and bulletins.

Masonry in the United States. From documents entirely reliable, an exchange has compiled the following statistical table of Masonry in each State, showing the number of lodges in each, their increase in one year, the number of members belonging to each lodge, as well as the number of initiations during the year in each lodge. We give it place in our columns for the benefit of

in very high terms, and from no French source have I

heard that depreciation of the Austrians as foes which

0	our Masonic friends	:	ur columns	tor the pe	пенг о
1	State.	Lodges.	Increase.	Members.	Init's
-	Alabama	230	12	7,260	920
ı	Arkansas	116	4	2,048	45
3	California	129	12	4,474	88
f	Connecticut	54	1	4,784	418
	Delaware	12	0	512	
	District of Columbia	11	0	683	134
à	Florida	41	3	1,636	218
1	Georgia	226	12	13,256	1,037
f	Illinois	290	52	10,571	1,852
	Indiana	240	14	8,594	1,291
	Iowa	134	25	3,950	770
	Kansas	16	7	280	94
ı	Kentucky	300	10	10,319	1,223
,	Louisiana	105		4,324	663
	Maine	80	2	3,391	480
•	Maryland	33	0	1,449	84
	Massachusetts	103	6	5,927	951
•	Michigan	112	6	5,058	825
1	Minnesota	28	4	926	149
	Mississippi	205	7	7,779	917
	Missouri	156	13	6,000	876
,	Nebraska	6	3	140	45
	New Hampshire	27	5	1,731	309
	New Jersey	50	5	2,204	334
	New York	412	19	26,192	4,022
	North Carolina	132	12	4,994	446
	Ohio	271	- 16	12,105	1,662
	Oregon	24	9	612	183
	Pennsylvania	161	16	11,500	1,450
-	Rhode Island	16	1	1,176	130
1	South Carolina	79	10	2,600	260
	Tennessee	193	6	10,468	1,071
ij	Texas	196	3	6,396	901
	Vermont	48	4	2,401	300
1	Virginia	162	11	6,250	775
ı	Wisconsin	86	- 11	3,907	606
١	W. Territory	4	4	75	25

Totals.......4,854 312
In addition to the above, the total in Lodges is now \$207,100, and the total income of all the sale ordinate Lodges is not far from \$1,250,000,

Later from San Francisco. d foodtodilsis NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4—The steamhip Historia below from Minatitlan, with dates to the 2d, and San Francisco to the 20th ult. The steamships Golden Age and Uncle Sam had arrived with \$1,900,000 in treasure and 700 passengers. News unimportant and business dull and declining.

Spending is one thing and paying is another. It sounds mighty fine to talk of "liberality" and "in- fast, both in foreign and domestic politics. A good ternal improvements" and the "progress of the age," and the "developement of our resources," and so forth, in fact there have arisen too many causes of quarrel, and perhaps it is fine, but it ought never to be forgotten that internal improvements cost money, that this money must be paid by the people of the State in the shape of taxes, and that it is both irrational and unjust -we had almost said dishonest-to hope to escape the necessary and due consequence of expenditure. If we British law. Mr. Mitchell's being sent to the Australian incur burdens it is in the hope of reaping benefits-let us take the evil with the good.

by which men can be reached so easily as by raising the nitude and no more-not one around which the whole cry of taxation; and it not unfrequently happens that the history of the world revolves, or in which everybody is parties really responsible are enabled to shirk the politi- to be expected to take an exclusive personal interest. cal consequences of their own acts, and to make capital Therefore Mr. Mitchell was mistaken in supposing that by charging upon their opponents, as a fault, the legis- the people of the United States would take as much inlation rendered necessary by their own doings.

the debt and impose the taxes necessary to meet it. If degree to his articles devoted to domestic polisuch were the case it would be much better and much ties. It might be right enough for one who had fairer. It is nice fun for some aspiring politician to vote suffered for an attempt to free Ireland from what he conmoney for public works and claim credit therefor, know- sidered the oppression of the English government, to reing that the taxation won't come for some time, and gard that government as the enemy of the people of ones. then somebody else will have to make arrangements for Ireland. Certainly, however, it was all wrong for Mr. footing the bill; and ten chances to one but the liberal | Mitchell to transfer his antagonism to British rule, to member, the great friend of internal improvements will ation against his successors because they take means to raise the money to pay debts he helped to incur. The present state of things in North Carolina forms

no bad illustration of these remarks. Any time for years people have been beseiging the General Assembly for State aid to Railroads, Rivers, Plank Roads, Turnpikes. Canals, etc., and as each sum of money was voted, or each item of debt was authorized to be contracted, for the purpose of aiding these works, the shout of rejoicings went up and the sound of praise was heard adulating the " patriotic statesmen" who went for giving the aid asked for. To a great extent party lines were sunk and some of the foremost men of both parties were found foremost in the advocacy of internal improvements, meaning in plain terms, giving State money for such works. The longest stride was made in the Legislature of '48-'9, when the parties were so nearly balanced that neither feared to incur the exclusive responsibility, since it must necessarily be divided. Since that, from time to time money has been voted for different purposes, among others the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic Railroad, the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation, etc. The bills by which the monies for such purposes were appropriated passed by votes far less of a political than a sectional character. In the meantime however, the Democratic strength had gone on increasing until the control of public affairs in North Carolina had passed almost exclusively into the hands of that party, while at the same time the pressure of the debts authorized years before had begun to be felt, and it became necessary to make provision to pay the interest accruing upon the bonds of the State, as well as to meet the bonds themselves, as they matured. This duty necessarily devolved upon the party in power. It could not be shirked :we trust it will be long, indeed, before any party having control of public affairs in North Carolina will shrink from any responsibility that a due regard for the honor and credit of the State may render necessary.

However, the Opposition have now found it convenient to hold the Democratic party responsible for the increase in the public taxes, although every intelligent man must know that the last General Assembly of North Carolina had no more responsibility for such increase than we who staid at home. Every intelligent man must know that the demand for a certain amount of revenue arose out of, and was the result of the legislation of former General Assemblies.

This sort of temporary reaction that we are having now in North Carolina, was to have been expected. It arises from no fault in the last legislature or in the Democratic party. It springs from the nature of things.-When money has been expended and debt incurred, the party in power when pay-day comes, must expect to have to stand up against the unpopularity of imposing taxes to meet the liabilities of the State. Further, when the matter has been pushed far enough, the party in power must learn to say no! to applicants for additional State aid, thus making enemies in both ways.

But this state of things can only be temporary. The people will get to understand the bearings of the question and act accordingly.

In good truth, no Legislature ought to incur a debt without imposing a tax sufficient to pay the interest, and in due time extinguish the principal. It is wrong to saddle other people with the consequences of our acts.

We have heard talk of things being brought in "two ships" but never happened to see the thing literally occur before this week in the case of the new steam engine for our printing office, which is on its way from Boston. It took two steamships to bring it from New York to Portsmouth, Va., one part coming by steamship Jamestown, and the other part by steamship Roanoke .--We never appreciated the magnitude of our operations and preparations before finding out that it took two big ships to carry a part of our machinery. That engine must be a monstrous affair, to be sure.

The Difference.

It is quite amusing to us to notice the suddenly awakened interest which our friends of the opposition take in the result of the elections in North Carolina .-Their interest far exceeds that manifested by the Democrats. One gentleman has enquired of us all about Shaw and Smith at least six times a day for the last six days. We really think the man wants to worry us. We don't quite like being compelled to repeat the unfortunate tale of our sorrows. We beg of our friends of all parties to bear in mind that we put the news of Shaw's and Scale's and Coleman's defeat in our paper, and that comes hard enough. Don't ask us any more about them. Have respect unto our phelinks, and be silent on that subject, that we may the better respect our pheelinks.

Vote of Bladen County for Tax Collector. Melvin......177 Balintine.....

This morning we had the pleasure of meeting our friend Pennington of the Newbern Daily Progress, one of the best newspapers we know of. Pennington is indefatigable, and if industry and energy are sufficient to secure success, Pennington is bound to succeed, for he has a large measure of industry and tact. Personally he is a little changed; looks well, although rayther thinner in the matter of hair. We were glad to hear him s peak encouragingly of his business.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

Dr. John C. Broadhurst sends us down a beet f rom Warsaw, Duplin county, which strikes us as being one of the beets that you read about—one of the big indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Fulghum for bringing prosperity and happiness.

The " Southern Citizen" is at an end. Its last imber has been issued. John Mitchell goes to Europe, and Mr. Swann goes to Tennessee.

The New York Day Book will be supplied to the submany people in the United States do not like England, and there are too many now in existence to admit of any great amount of cordiality, still there is no ple to sympathise with the constant ravings of a gentleman who had suffered for a political offence under the penal colonies may have been uncomfortable to Mr. the government of the United States; yet to a great to have the opportunity, as it enabled us to pass some enforced the laws could possibly please him-under the name of Southern Citizen his paper out-Heroded Herod, and went farther than any party at the South could possibly sustain. For Mr. Mitchell's talents and fearlessness in the expression of his opinions we have the highest respect, yet candor compels us to say that we could attach little importance to his judgment on any matter where passion or prejudice might interfere.

rights, and will, we suppose be acceptable to the subscri-

Our cotemporary of the Raleigh Register is excited-very much so indeed, and he spreads himself accordingly. In truth there is some reason for his excitement. For the first time in years he has a tangible success to record. Somebody has gained an advantage over the Democratic party in North Carolina. Who that somebody is—why that somebody has gained—these are secondary matters compared with the fact that Democracy has suffered for opposition for its own sakeopposition to Democracy is the animating spirit of a great many politicians in North Carolina and elsewhere. largely Democratic.

The Democrats of North Carolina have cause for regret, but none for despondency. The State is Democratic, and it depends upon the party itself to recover all its ascendency, and, if necessary, increase it. Indeed, the effects of the late election may be rather beneficial than otherwise, in the long run. A feeling of over-confidence had caused organization to be relaxed, and the means necessary for success to be neglected. Instead of adhering rigidly to the rules and principles of the Democratic party, too much deference has been paid to this or that particular politician, whose wishes or interests, real or imaginary, might be supposed to stand in the way of a rigid adherence to such rules or principles .-Forewarned is forearmed. The Democrats must now be aware that power can only be preserved by the same means through which it was acquired—the same energy the same zeal—the same devotion to the cause—the same abnegation of self—the same careful respect for the

When these facts have been impressed upon the Dem ocratic people-when the necessity for organized and concentrated effort has been made fully apparent, it is difficult to set bounds to the recuperative energy of the party. We have seen it in far worse straits than thiswe have seen it spring up from far deeper depression to the achievement of new triumphs and fresh victories.-While the Democratic party of North Carolina remains ardized by any merely temporary checks.

During the pendency of the contest in this distric -that is, after Mr. McDuffie had announced himself candidate, we took occasion to remark that we did not know that there would be any candidate of the opposite party, but that if any one did come out, basing his calculations upon there being two Democrats in the field, he would be doomed to disappointment:-These are not the words we used but they contain the substance. Perhaps it may be due to Mr. McDuffie, now that the contest is over, that we should state our grounds for making the assertion.

On Saturday of the week preceding that on which Mr. McDuffie announced himself a candidate, that gen tleman surprised us by walking into our sanctum. After the usual salutations, he introduced the subject of his after the fashion of the French dilligence. This coupe being a candidate. We stated briefly that we would not and could not, consistently with our position, take any part between Democrats, unless where a nomination was made-that he could not expect any support from us, neither need he expect any opposition, farther than an impartial statement of facts might amount to one or the other. We added that in one event, that of the possibility of an opposition candidate succeeding through the division of the Democratic strength, we might feel called upon to counsel, and as far as possible, insist upon the concentration of that strength upon one candidate in which event the former incumbent would appear to present the best rallying point, from his position as such. and the fact that he must, as a matter almost of necessity, be better known to the party of the district than any new man could well be. To this in the main Mr. McDuffie assented, and further stated that the suc cess of the party could not be thus jeopardized by his being a candidate, for rather than it should be so, he would, should the contingency referred to arise. with draw, although he acknowledged no personal obligation to do so; still out of abundantly cautious regard for the party he would waive all personal considerations.

After some enquiries in regard to a matter of which we knew nothing, the interview closed. Upon Mr. Mc Duffie's pledge now stated, we based our remarks commented upon, about the time, by the Fayetteville Ob-

The week following, Mr. McDuffie's card appeared in the Carolinian, and was also forwarded to the Journal Mr. White's was withdrawn, as it was also in the Carolinian. Mr. White, we have not seen nor heard from

The Fayetteville Carolinian of Monday Morn ing, the 8th instant, contains the valedictory of E. L. Pearce, Esq., the Junior Editor and proprietor, who Sixth-street. One of the guard followed in pursuit in a states that he has transferred his interest to P. J. Sinclair, Esq., who will assume the debts of the establishment and receive all monies due it.

With Mr. Sinclair will hereafter be associated in the management of the paper A. T. Banks, Esq., whom we know to be all that Mr. Sinclair states him to be, a miny conveyed him back to the penitentiary; and the beets. We presume it must weigh in the neighborhood young gentleman of ability and a thorough Democrat. of seven pounds. The upper part of Duplin is hard to We say this from personal knowledge. To the retiring beat on beets. We have got more fine beets from that and the incoming associates of the Carolinian, as well as neighborhood than almost any other section. We are to the worthy senior, we offer our best wishes for their

We return our thanks to our cotemporaries of the Wilmington Herald and the Raleigh Democratic Press, for their kind and complimentary references to ourselves and our business. We assure them that we scribers of the Citizen. The Southern Citizen was too fully reciprocate their kind wishes and good opinions.— To labor for the elevation of the editorial profes cultivate good feeling among its members.-to do what little we could to elevate the tone of editorial discussions and relieve them from personality or recrimination, has been our carnest endeavour. We feel conscious that persistent Anglo-phobia, none that would cause our peo- our ability has not kept pace with our aspirations; it is possible that we, curselves, have sometimes failed in these respects, but it has been involuntarily if not unconsciously, and we trust that the same liberal allowance will be made for us which we always feel anxious Mitchell-it may have been unjust to Mr. Mitchell, but and willing to make for others. We wish for our cotem-However, experience has shown that there is no way it was but one event—a circumstance of a certain mag- poraries all the success they can desire, with the single exception, in regard to the Herald, that it makes in regard to us-politics.

By the way, our new Printing Room will be, or 40 feet 6 inches, by 32 feet. Our engine will be new, and so will be such other matters as may require renewterest in reading his diatribes against England, as he ing or may be essential to the prompt accommodation description of our establishment.

> Among new things may be counted subscribers .-We want any number of new subscribers, but we are not at all willing to part company with any of the old neighbors of.

We did see more of friend Whitaker, of the Raleigh Press, before he left Wilmington, and were glad to see that our Democratic cotemporaries in Raleigh appear to have brought their difficulties to a close. The ard, it is unnecessary to speak.

ties, which gives an aggregate gain of 436 for Vance-These Counties are Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford and The Day Book is a strong advocate of Southern Polk. We presume there is little or no doubt of Vance's re-election.

The 8th District.

The Fauetteville Observer has returns from four Coun-

The full vote of Harnett is 451 for Winslow

It is remarked, as an evidence of the yet unsettled state of Italy, that since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

Kentucky elects seven Democrats and two Op position members to the next Congress. Magaffin Democrat, is elected Governor over Bell, Opposition, by 12,000 or 15,000 majority. The Legislature is also

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH PREVIOUS TO HIS RETREAT The subjoined letter has been forwarded to the Leeds France against the dangers which its statesmen made it Mercury, by a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with Mr. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, tions by quoting diplomatic documents, which have bebefore the exile's departure for Italy: Paris, June 17, 1859.

My Dear Friend: The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake—that happen what may to me, per- estimates are brought forward, to raise the phantom besonally, either my country will be free, or else I shall fore the public of the invasion of "Old England," and know how to preserve her from immolating herself in through a magnifying glass to show Che

I may become a victim-my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her fourth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take know that this theatrical effect invariably succeeds; the care to preserve her future uncompromised.

Revolving in my mind all the noble, delicate friend ship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends -from none more than from you-emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal. feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth, yet. while I write, a tear trembles on my whimpers, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received It is an offering that accompanies my silent but tervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself and upon all those of your people, whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my true to itself, its permanent ascendency cannot be jeop- own home: and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you. If I fall, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path. If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed, that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rots -Come weal, come woe," the will of Him above be done. Farewell, farewell. Ever yours, truly.

> A gentleman in New York has built a carriage for his family, which is described as follows :-"The interior is two stories high, and seats two per sons comfortably. In the clear it is high enough to enable a person to stand erect, is upholstered luxuriously in lemon colored cotaline, with rich laces and trimming. has two large mirrors, and a speaking trumpet commun cating with the driver, presenting the appearance of a well furnished drawing-room. From it you pass through a door in a coupe, which is attached to the main body intended for the domestics, and is trimmed with crimson cotaline. It has a rear door through which the servants enter. The exterior of the carriage is painted canary vellow, with blue pannels, and the driver's seat is covered with an elegant blue hammercloth, with blue and vellow fringe. A moveable seat on the front part of the body outside is arranged for three persons, and another on the rear accommodating the same number. Its weight

> is 3750 pounds, and it was built for \$2800." down east, of a neighboring farmer hiring a jolly Irishman, who was very fond of learning tricks. One day his employer asked him if he would like to 'learn a Yankee trick.

> open hand against the wall remarking—
> 'Pat, I'll bet the liquor you can't hit my hand.'
> 'It's done!' says Pat, making a vicious blow at the palm of the hand, but it being quickly withdrawn he succeded in peeling the skin and flesh from his knuckles. That's a darned nasty trick!' roared Pat, 'but howled on, I'll cheat somebody else.

> A few months passed, and Pat's brother came from Ireland as green as early peas. They both labored together, but Pat was uneasy till he would have learned his brother the Yankee trick. Jim, did you ever learn a Yankee trick?

"Niver.'
Pat finding himself in the centre of a large field, thought

it would be a great loss of time to go to the barn, and reaching out his open hand, he cried— Strike that, if you can!' Jim made a desperate pass but Pat having pulled away his hand Jim fell over after the blow, remarking, that 'tha

was an old woman's trick.' 'Try it now!' shrieked Pat, with laughter, placing the Jim prepared for a sockdoliger, and bringing his massive 'bunch of fives' in loving preximity with Pat's nose and mouth, who pulled away his hand as before, he sent him reeling to the earth, with the loss of four teeth and a large quantity of blood for learning the Yankee trick.—Ex.

-A convict of the Jeffersonville (Indiana) penitentiary performed a feat of no ordinary magnitude yesterday .-He was working with others near the Lowell Mills, and tired of convict life, he made a bold dash for liberty.-He ran for the river, and plunging in made his way over the breakers of the Fall, and reaching the deep water swam to the Kentucky shore, landing at the foot of skiff, and another crossed on horseback. Hundreds o persons witnessed the exciting spectacle, and although the gallant exploit of the rascal demanded their admiration, justice required his person. So they apprehended him when he came out of the water, and detained him and handed him over to his pursuers. They put him on the horse, tying his legs for security, and thus in ignodom almost entitled him to win the guerdon of success.

Louisville Courier, 29th ult. Slavers Fitting Out at Salem, Mass.

France and England.

The following interesting article taken from the Paris Journal des Debats, gives us a French view of the French and English alliance:— Because at times political alliances become overcloud-ed we do not therefore think them necessarily compromised. In the best regulated household there may be moments of quarrel or coolness without a divorce becom-

ing necessary. Frankness, moderation, patience, and especially courtesy, succeeded in appeasing those vexations irritations, and we then regret having given way on too slight a ground to the passion of the moment, for which on the morrow there is no cause.

Peace, with its consequences already known, allows s once more to take a dispassionate view of what has taken place during the last three months in Germany as well as in England as regards the Italian question and the policy of France.

Germany will excuse us if we speak of England first; we need not give our reasons for doing so. We are not suspected of not liking peace, we have even been reproached with liking it too much. We never look upon that reproach as an insult, because we always were, and still are said, in the Senate, May 15th, 1848: ready to repeat that we love peace, provided France does not suffer therefrom either in her honor, or in her just share of influence, or in her legitimate interests. these conditions, yes, we like peace.

Nor can we be suspected of not being partisans of the English alliance. Have we not at times been reproach-It is seldom indeed that the same set of men contract took in writing them. The same will apply in some of our patrons. When we get in, we will give a short ed for being too much so! If we did not feel offended, it is because we always declared why, how, and on what conditions we wished for and do wish for the English alliance. It can only be on certain conditions, which we think the present moment well suited to remind our

We have often said it-we look upon an intimate al liance between France and England as indispensible to the peace of the world, to the progress of all mankinda progress which cannot advance surely except under the safeguard of the double mortal and material power rebe among the first to raise the outery of oppressive tax- extent such was his course. No administration that hours quite pleasantly in his society. We are pleased sulting from the alliance. As a moral power, we find in the genius of the two nations associated for good what might be wanting in either of them respectively, and which renders their ascendency irresistible. As a ma-Press gives evidence of decided ability. Of the Stand- terial power, without vain presumption, and without contempt for any one, this alliance appears to us to represent now and for a long time to come the greatest combined strength by land and by sea which can be produced either to do good or prevent evil. The Anglo-French alliance is therefore of the highest moment to the interests of Europe and of the world, as also to the interests of the two nations respectively. This is, in a few words, why we advocate it. But, let us hasten to add, it cannot exist and last except on the condition of being sincere, reciprocal, confiding-in a word, really cordial And is this impossible? We do not think so; for, if we carefully consider all the excellent reasons for peace and a good understanding between the English and ourselves, we are still more struck, if possible, with the inconveniences and dangers which an alteration or coolness of those amicable relations would immediately engender.

We believe that we are now expressing the opinion of the majority of the political men of our country, no matter to what party they belong, the opinion of all the enlightened portion of the nation, of that which has known how, on more than one occasion, to set aside all prejudices and bid a truce to old sores.

And can as much be said for England? After what

has just taken place in the highest governmental regions we may be allowed to express a doubt. It appears to us that latterly the common sense of the English people has, almost single-handed, defended the alliance with incur. Without endeavoring to support our observacome very old within a fortnight, we might find a much nearer proof in the recent debates in the two Houses of Parliament. We have not recognized the usual reserve of the great party of which England is justly proud. We are perfectly aware that it is customary on the other side of the Channel, whenever the army or navy and Toulon ready to send forth their squadrons loaded with troops on every sea, speedily converted into French lakes-if not at once, at least at no short interval. We pounds sterling are voted. But hitherto, in this somewhat hackneyed custom, we beheld the chief part taken by some eccentric individual, and we attached but little importance to it. The circumstances under which the same scenes have occurred, the political importance of the new actors the denouement which they might at-

tain, even despite themselves, do not allow us to remain silent respecting a danger which we should like to obviate. If by one of those sudden changes of any moment possible in Parliamentary Governments, a division with small minority should restore to power the party just thrown out, would its programme be in keeping with the opposition speeches in the House of Lords? would be serious. Mistrust, menace, almost insult towards France is what we find in those tory manifestoes -mistrust when the government of the Emperor has never ceased, by words as well as by acts, to re-assure Europe as to his intentions; menace when France scrupulously abstains from any provocation, when she has nothing armed, nothing prepared, beyond the wants of the war in Italy; finally, almost ill-concealed insult under that strange appeal to superannuated passion. This is not proper behavior towards any one, and it is dangerous towards our country. That England should have thought fit to remain neutral-that, forgetting her liberal policy, she did not choose to join France liberating Italy—is a point we shall not examine now peace is concluded. whether she was right or wrong before the war;

against us is what we do not understand, because there is not anything to justify or to explain it. France does not lay claim to dominate anywhere. On the sea, as on the mainland, she only wishes her legitimate share of liberty and action. Does this imply that she must admit and submit to such domination from another power? Like Ergland, France possesses rich and populated coasts, colonies far and near, a great commerce, religious, political and commercial interests; finally, a moral influence to maintain over the whole surface of the globe; for this purpose she keeps up an army and fleet proportionate to her population, her wealth, her grandeur. When her honor or her interests command it, France employs her forces as she thinks fit against her enemies; but she does not threaten her friends or

but that her neutrality should be ostensibly directed

her allies: she does not doubt their honesty; she does not provoke them by suspicions un worthy of a great nation. We no longer believe in hereditary hatreds, we do not follows: wish to believe any more in traditional resentment between nations; a long peace, a long interchange of relations of every nature on a footing of equal and mutual esteem, have, at least we thought so, silenced those anachronisms left for dead with our glorious soldiers on the battle-fields of Alma and Inkermann. Are we, per-

haps, mistaken? France has only shown calmness and moderation in opposition to the suspicious and hostile neutrality of England and of Germany. The Emperor, victorious, restores peace to astonished Europe. Will Europe be ess moderate and less pacific than the Emperor? England, who takes note of a single vessel more or less | Monday in February, and the other on the Monday preaunched at Brest, and who votes 300,000,000 francs for her navy; will England, who so loudly calls upon the continent to disarm, will she set the example, and withdraw from her order of the day this programme of nenace or of fear, the sad effect of which we have felt it our duty to point out in the point of view of the allince we should wish to uphold? When a cloud passes overhead pregnant with electricity, why attempt to deiver the thunderbolt? Who knows where it might fall?

HARD SAYINGS .- Now that the election is over and the excitement consequent thereon, we feel as if an apology were due for certain things said by us hastily and for which we are willing to make all reasonable amends. In the beginning of the difficulty in this District we had occasion to make some remarks relative to a Demo-

cratic meeting in Columbus county. The article was written under the impression that the primary meeting and been the final one, and in as much as there had been no act of Mr. Winslow's, which any democrat could condemn, it was due to him that they should endorse his course. We also considered that the North Carolinian had been slighted, and hence the article which our Democratic friends in Columbus have seen through the agency of the Journal. We would be sorry that such sterling democrats as those of Columbus should take offence at that which was said by us whilst laboring under a wrong mpression. We trust the Journal, who is always wiling to do the clean thing, may copy this, that our friends in Columbus may understand us.—North Carolinian.

A NEW ENEMY IN THE CORN FIELD .- We are insevere penalty which, according to the rules of that in-stitution, was his due. The fellow's bold strike for free-and Center that the common spider has proved very disastrous to much of the late corn crops; they inform us that the like has never been known in this part of the country, and that they have been more fatal than the common ant which has been heretofore very annoying. Mr. W. Olmstead, of Center Township, ininforms us that he has seen from fifty to one hundred on indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Fulghum for bringing this down.

A London letter affirms that, also Kossuth went to the French camp, the French officers deny that he had an interview with the Emperor, or received encourage an interview with the Emperor, or received encourage ment of any kind.

Slavers Fitting Out at Salem, Mass.

There are at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, in this State, for the slave trade on a signed McDuffie, which we copy to-day from the Columbia South Carolinian. It will be found well worthy ment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly \$20,000 in hard specie.

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Slave Trade and Congressional Intervention. During the life-time of Mr. Calhoun, his preeminen bilities and thorough devotion to the rights of the South justly gave in his opinions the highest authority. All men felt, while he lived, that a great man was at the helm and we all had confidence in the direction he gave to the ship of State. Mr. Calhoun, it is true, has passed from the stage of action; his mighty voice has been hushed in the stillness of the grave, but his ideas remain to us a Placenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be dislegacy of priceless value. I propose to cite certain of hese ideas, on questions now occupying the public mind. shall make no comments, but let Mr. Calhoun speak for himself. There are three distinct measures now re-

commended to the South: 1. The acquisition of more territory—that is, the equisition of Cuba or Mexico.

2. The revival of the African slave trade. 3. Congressional intervention in favor of slavery is the Territories.

In reference to the first of these subjects, Mr. Calhou " So long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spainfriendly power, of which we have no dread-it should continue to be, as it has been, the policy of all administra tions ever since I have been connected with the Government, to let Cuba remain there."

In reference to Mexico, Mr. Calhoun said, in the Sen-

ate, February 9th, 1847: " I hold that there is a mysterious connection between the fate of this country and that of Mexico : so much so, that her independence and capability of sustaining herself, are almost as essential to our prosperity and the maintenance of our institutions as they are to hers .-Mexico is to us the forbidden fruit. The penalty of eating it would be to subject our institutions to politi-

Again, upon the same occasion, he says: "Shall we annex the States of Mexico to our Union Can we incorporate a people so dissimilar in every respect-so little qualified for free and popular government without certain destruction to our political institutions Can we bring into our Union 8,000,000 of people, al professing one religion, and all concentrated powerful and wealthy priesthood, without subjecting the country to the most violent religious conflict, and bringing the Government, in the end, under control of a sin gle sect? No. These difficulties are insurmountable. On the second question, Mr. Calhoun sustaining the treaty of Washington, which, among other things, provided that the United States should keep a squadron of eighty guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, said, after premising that he regretted having to enter into any stipulations with Great Britain on this subject, but that he did not see how it was possible to avoid doing so : " Cougress, at an early day, as soon, in fact, as it could legislate on the subject, under the Constitution, passed laws enacting severe penalties against the African slave trade. This was followed by the treaty of Ghent, which declared it to be irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice. Shortly after an Act of Congress was passed declaring it to be piracy, and a resolution was adopted by Congress, requesting the President to enter into arrangements with other powers for its suppression. On our side, we were deeply committed against the traffic, both by legislation and treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that, too, under our lead in the commencement, and with such success as to compel vessels engaged in it to take shelter almost exclusively under the fraudulent use of our flag. To

Further: "The other article in reference to the same subject, stipulates that the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any power within whose dominions markets are permitted for imported African slaves. If he were to permit his feelings to govern him exclusively, he would object to this more strongly than any other provision in the treaty, not that he was opposed to the object or the policy of closing the market to imported negroes; on the contrary, he thought

permit such a state of things to continue, could not but

deeply impeach our honor, and turn the sympathy of the

world against us."

it both right and expedient in every view. Upon the third question, he said, June 27th, 1848: "There is a very striking difference between the position on which the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States stand, in reference to the subject under consideration, (the prohibition of slavery in Oregon.) The former desire no action of the Government: demand no law to give them any advantage in the Territory about to be established; are willing to leave it, and other l'erritories belonging to the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as they continued to be Territories, and when they cease to be so, to leave it to their inLabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution as a pre-requisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the non-slaveholding States, instead of being willing to leave it on this broad and equal foundation, demand it on this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the Government, and the passage of an act to prevent the citizens of the slaveholding States from emigrating with their property into the Territory."

"I hold that justice and the Constitution are the easiest and safest guard on which the question can be settled, regarded in reference to party. It may be settled on that ground simply by non action, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world. If a party cannot safely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?"

Again, on the 12th August, 1849, Mr. Calhoun said referring to the Clayton Compromise, which was nor intervention:

"Less than a month since, there was a fair prospect of the adjustment of the territorial question on the compromise of the Constitution itself, without a surrender of a particle of constitutional right on either side.'

Such were the opinions of Mr. Calhoun in the maturity of his powers. I admit they don't quite come up to the standard of modern orthodoxy in certain quarters, but yet they smack very much of that profound sagacity which characterized the views of the illustrious South Carolinian. McDUFFIE.

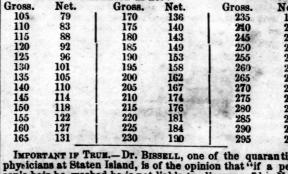
From the Favetteville Observer. The Superior Courts. The Fall Circuits, we learn, have been arranged as

Edenton. Judge Manley. Newbern. Saunders Shepherd. Dick. Raleigh, Hillsboro', Wilmington, Caldwell. Salisbury, Heath. Bailey. Morganton, Turning over the pages of the "Laws of North Car-

olina, 1858-9," we find an act fixing the Superior Courts in our neighboring county of Harnett. There is to be two terms annually; "One of which shall be held or Will the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last ceding the Monday next before the last Monday in August." The first term will be held this month, on the first of the three Mondays mentioned in the last part of the clause quoted. That is, in plain English, on Monday next the 15th inst. The Courts for this Circuit then,-Judge Caldwell

presiding—will be held as follows: Harnett, Monday, August 15. Moore, 29. Montgomery, Stanly, September 5. Anson, Richmond 19. Robeson, Bladen, October Columbus Brunswick. 17. New Hanover, (2 weeks) November 7.

POUNDS OF PORK IN GROSS WRIGHT OF HOGS.—The follow ng table is based upon the Kentucky rule, that is, for 200 gross deduct 20 lbs.; and for th second 100 tract 123 lbs., and for the third 100 lbs. deduct 63 lbs. All over 300 lbs. is calculated as net:



Further Details by the Nova Scotlan. England demands a general disarmament as a condition to her taking part in the proposed Europe

It was reported that Count Walewski had submitte a plan for the consideration of Italy. It consists of seven States, the Presidency of which is to be given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sar pinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua and tributed as follows :- Parma 1; Modena 1; The Porma

2; Tuscany 2; Sardinia 3; and Naples 3.
In the British House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst defended himself from the charge of Mr. Bright, on ac count of the warning voice he had raised, and asked the Admiralty were aware that the French were armin a fleet with rifled cannon?

The Duke of Somerset replied in the affirmative, and said that although England had improved cannon in process of manufacturing, they would not be ready for some time.

In the House of Commons, Sir De Lacy Evans moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the national defences and to report what improvements are possible. The government assented to the substance of the resolution, but could not assent to the motion to appoint a committee to inquire what permanent fortifies tions were necessary for the defense of the dockyards and

Mr. Evans' resolution was then negatived.

A fire at Liverpool had destroyed the extensive north shore flour and rice mills. Four lives were lost, and many persons injured during the fire. The loss was estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand pounds sterling including much grain. A fire had also occurred in one of the brandy vaults of

the London docks, by which several lives were lost and much damage done. M. de Ambrois, a very enlightened man has beer named as the Sardinian plenipotentiary to the conference

at Zurich. Austria refuses to meet any Sardinian representative but will leave it open with Sardinia to accede to the treaty after its interchange by Austria and France.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to

abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty. The steamer North American arrived at Liverpool or Wednesday morning.

It was said that the Emperor Napoleon would make his entry into Paris at the head of his army of Italy or the 4th of August. The London Herald says that the Grand Duke Con

stantine of Russia will soon visit England. The fire at the London dock-yard only destroyed fifty casks of brandy, and no lives were lost as at first stated The Times says another large French loan will be

wanted soon. The Times also says that the Moniteur's recent article is in many respects deceptive, and it urges the immediate arming of the navy with the Armstrong gun.

The Duke de Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legation of Honor. It was reported that about 200,000 men would be discharged from the French army on a renewable for-

lough, the advantage being that the government would have them still on hand, whilst their cost would be diverted to other purposes. The wine accounts from France are unfavorable, the

grapes having been injured by the excessive heat. Prices were tending upward. The Moniteur de la Flotte, a government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the island of St. Thomas to the United States

The Paris Bourse closed flat at 67f, 90c.

The Le Nord says that one of the first acts of the new ninistry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship by an election bill applicable to Lombardy. A disolution will then take place in order to effect in the new chambers a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will preside in Parliament, which will sit al

ternate years in Turin and Milan. by recruitments from Lombardy. It is to be raised to

200.000 menGen. Garibaldi had a confidential interview with Mar mora at Brescia on the 15th. It was said that he had an army of 12,000 men, which continued to increase. He expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia not forsaking the national cause.

A Milan letter to the Times says that Garibaldi was about to move to the Appenines, and there be occupied in gathering fifty thousand volunteers in Remaqua.-Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mezzocabo will form an army capable of securing the independence of central

Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force. It was rumored that the Duke of Modena had proposed to arm four thousand Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States. It was also rumored that a division of the French army would enter Parma and Tuscanv. and another corps, the Roman legations, for the purpos of simply preserving order and allowing a free expression

of public opinion. The municipality of Florence had formally expressed desire for annexation to an Italian kingdom under Victor Emanuel, or that Tuscany be governed by a

prince of the house of Savoy. The Pontifical government has issued a circular complaining bitterly of the action of Victor Emanuel, asking the assistance and protection of foreign governments in vindication of the rights of the Pope.

A great number of addresses were being signed in Romagna against the return of ecclesiastical government.

and in favor of a union with Sardinia. It was stated that the principle of the proposed Ital ian confederation had been accepted by the Pope, a ma-

ority of the cardinals having voted in its favor.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Dates have been received here from Vera Cruz to the 28th July; and from the City of Mexico to the 19th July.

with five thousand men. Other troops were concentrating to march against Marqueza. Miramon's troops were concentrating at Regenesator. It was reported that a grand movement of some kind was on foot. Miramon had issued a manifesto in which he promises to protect the clergy; declares in favor of a dictato-

Gen. Zualoga was marching on San Louis Poto

rial government; asserts that it is the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the United States. Minister McLane was at Truxillo. Only the skeleton of the treaty had been sent to Washington-it was not signed. Juarez declines signing the treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress.

The authorities of Tehauntepec continue to annoy the Tehauntepec company. The mails by this route will probaby be discontinued soon. A conspiracy had been discovered at the Capital on the 11th of July. The plan of the conspiracy was to assassinate the Governor and take possession of the Gov

ernment.

The Transit Co. Again in Trouble-Independence of Lower California, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The Picayune has letters from Miniatitlan, dated the 2d, which contain the intelligence that all property of the Transit company was being seized for debts due the Mexicans, and that several cases were already up before the courts. The chief engineer of the company, Felton, with a number of the employees of the road, had fled from the country for fear of being thrown into prison. They came passengers on the Habano, which arrived here to-day. It is not

known as yet how the matter will end. By the same arrival we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 27th ult. The lower portion of Upper California having declared its independence, the Mexican residents of the upper part had guarantied to Juarez that they would overthrow the new government providing he would execute a treaty with them granting new and extensive privileges. Should he refuse to do this, they (the Mexicans) would also declare their portion of the coun-

Mr. Johnson had been recognized by the existing government as U.S. Consul for the port of Tobacco. A conspiracy is reported to have discovered among a number of the confidential officers of Miramon, but its extent or probable result is not mentioned.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE .- The London Post announced that Mr. Choate had reached Liverpool in safety, and accompanied the statement with a memoir of the distinguished American. Knowing that he was expected, and seeing the arrival of the steamship on which he was known to have secured passage, the Post came to the conclusion that it might get ahead of its contemporaries by introducing so eminent a man to the British public. Washington Constitution

The Essay on Fruit Culture in the South, read before the late meeting of the Aiken Vine Growing Association, has been issued in a neat pamphlet from the Augusta Chronicle office. The author is Dr. L. E. Berckmans, a Belgian, which is the control of the second of the control of the contro was an extensive fruit grower in his native land. On emigrating to this country he tarried for a short time in New Jersey, but not finding the society congenial, or the soil so rich as he anticipated, he came South, where he has achieving the soil of the soil so rich as he anticipated, he came South, where he has achieving the soil of the s

ed a high position among Southern horticulturists and nurserymen. Dr. Berckmans has a fine pear orchard at Augusta.—Charleston Mercury. A physician has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years.

she brings no general news of importance. Napoleon has decided to restore the French army and mayy to a peace footing immediately. He is generally gearded as sincere, and desires to pacify his people. The Zurich conference has not yet been held.

The English ministry announced that England would not accept an invitation to take part in a European Congress until the result of the Zurich conference was known.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 30th, 1859. Cotton.—Sales for the week 62,000 bales; holders Language an advance of 1/8 d. Sales on speculation 5,500, and for export 8,000 bales. The market closed steady Friday. Fair Orleans 81/4d.; Middling do. 7 3-16d.; freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Breadstuffs dull.

Provisions have a declining tendency.

('onsols for money closed at 95. Flour unchanged, but dull at Tuesday's advance. Corn dull, and business limited at previous rates.

Rosin dull at 3s. 8d. a 3s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine dull at a slight decline: 33s, a

The prospects of the harvest are favorable. The New York Races.

NEW YORK, August 10th, 1859. Flora Temple beat Princess in the race on the Long Island course yesterday. Quickest time, 2m. 22s.

> NEW YORK, August 11, 1859. At the close yesterday.

Cotton quiet, with sales of 600 bales; Middling Uplands 1214 cents.

Wheat has advanced 2 cents for new; white \$1 35 a \$1 38, and red \$1 22 1-2 a \$1 25 per bushel.

cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 43 1-2 a 44 cents per gal-

Rosin dull, and business limited at previous rates. Rice dull.

Arrival of the Hammonia_Preliminaries of the Peace of Villa Franca!

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamship Hammonia, with Southampton dates to July 26, has arrived. Her dates are not so late by a day as Nova Scotian dready in, but she brings the details of the Treaty of illa Franca, which have not heretofore beer published. The London Morning Times, in its second edition of may grant me; the only one I ask from you as a recom-Tuesday, the 26th, gives the preliminaries of the Peace pense for my new expatriation. Villa Franca, as follows:

The two Sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italan Confederation. That Confederation shall be under he honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of France his rights in Lombardy, excepting the Fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which rights the Emperor of France will and over to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia forms a part of the Italian Confedration. a general amnesty to all their subjects.

The Times of the 25th says four notices had been offered in the House of Commons on subjects connected with naval and military defences in the British Empire-

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—The overland mail has arrived

with San Francisco advices to the 14th ult. A fire at Crescent city on the 9th caused a loss of

New gold and silver mines have been discovered in Washa Valley, which promise to pay well. There have been three arrivals from Victoria within he week, bringing upwards of \$130,000 in gold, and 300 passengers. The latest dates were to the 12th ult. Fraser river had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars. The Victoria Gazette says

the yield of the mines within the year has been \$3,000,-The U.S. steamer Shubrick arrived from Oregon on he morning the mail left San Francisco, bringing adices indicating the election of Mr. Logan, republican

to Congress by 30 majority. The Salt Lake dates state, on the 13th ultimo, a man aned Brewer was arrested at Camp Floyd, having in possession \$80,000 in counterfeit checks, purporting be drawn by the government on the sub-treasury at St. Louis the most of which were ready for issue, exceptng the signature of Col. Crossman. The engraver was arrested at Salt Lake city. In his shop were foundd all the impliments and materials used in preparing the checks, with a large bundle of unfilled checks. The Indians were committing depredations in Helmholdt county, and the mormons are implicated.

licating a democratic majority of eight thousand .have a democratic majority on joint ballot of probably tered black coat-tails.

Landing of a Cargo of Africans on the Coast of

Florida. Washington, August 8.—By mail this evening we ave information that a cargo of six hundred Africans as been landed on the Florida coast, near Tyrna. As soon as the landing was effected the vessel was fired and abandoned. This statement is made on the authority of United States Marshal Blackburn.

From Denver City_More Gold Discoveries_A Vigilance in Kansas.

St. Louis, August 8.—The overland express from enver city, with advices to the 29th ult., has arrived at eavenworth. There was great excitement at the mines then cut up at the roots and "shocked" on the field until the other corn was gathered, then hauled in and shucked from the stalk. No. two, five, eight and eleven until the other corn was gathered, then hauled in and shucked from the stalk. No. two, five, eight and eleven having gained sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the gangs.

The British Army.

We condense, from a long statement of the number, or gathered, or, or the British army, the following material facts; one gallon, two quarts, and one and a half bls.

The entire army of Great British, including militia, volumers, and weighed fifty-five lbs.

The folder that was taken from the last was taken fr consequence of the discovery of rich diggings between

Engineers 4,176
Enrolled Pensioners 15,415
21,773 Total.
Of these the following are stationed abroad: 7,972 106,731

Deduct this number from the gross amount, strike out half the pensioners as cripples, (a very moderate estimate), al-

General Paez.

General Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, who a few months since returned to his country, after an exile of in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inof eleven years, in the hope that his presence there would spection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, restore peace and order, and harmonize the conflicting factions, has returned to the United States, having failed in his benevolent and patriotic mission. Before his departure General Paez issued the following farewell adress to his fellow-citizens:

"Recalled to my country by the national convention I have enjoyed the satisfaction of passing several months amongst you. I heartily embrace the principles proclaimed by the revolution of March, and especially that which raises to a dogma the reconciliation of all the Venezuelans excited my enthusiasm. To the practical application of that principle I have devoted my words, my writings, and all my efforts. You have seen me fraternizing with men of all parties, and I am proud to say that I received from all of them a generous welcome, far beyond my expectations. I wanted to serve you, not so much with my sword as with my advice. I would give with pleasure my life for your tranquility, could my blood have been sufficient to calm those who

shed the precious blood of the Venezuelans. "But my words and my example, my conciliating conduct, the respect I always paid to the government, Fair Uplands 7 1-2d.; Middling do. 6d. Holders offer and my cordial anxiety for your peace, have been of no avail for the benefit of the country. Political passion and the hatred of parties speak louder than my humble voice, and I am condemned to witness your mistortunes. unable to remedy them.

" But what makes my regret deeper is to observe that, with premeditated malice, and without interference or the participation of the contending bands, the rumor is surmised that my presence is obnoxious to you. A form is given to such a rumor in printed sheets. Other means, still more unworthy are employed to create distrust, to excite hatred, and to lessen my reputation; to accomplish this end fallacious reports and proclamations are

"Perhaps the interest I take in your behalf binds me to think that the presence of a citizen who loves you, served you faithfully, and whose only ambition is your peace, your reconciliation, and the prosperity of the republic, may be obnoxious to you. But I must yield to the circumstances; and, guided on one side by the voice of patriotism, and being unwilling on the other to see my name brought forward as a pretext for unpatriotic plans, I have determined to go again to foreign countries. There is no sacrifice great enough for me if it contributes to your welfare. Accept, therefore, my selfdenial as the best proof of affection I can give you.

" My fellow-citizens, I depart with regret from amongst you, perhaps, forever. It death should overtake me in a strange land, my last thought and my last wishes will be Corn dull; mixed, in store, 76 cents, and white 80 for the happiness of our country. Her misfortunes have increased my love for her. From the distant home which destiny reserves to the last year of my life, I will share your happiness if you ever become happy.— I will lament your misfortunes if you continue to be un-

Fellow-citizens! Hear once more the voice of my heart. Do not destroy each other-do not ravage the beautiful country the Almighty has given to you; let those who govern you be observant of the constitution and laws; let the people use with wisdom their invaluable rights; let those bloody revolutions, the stigma of Spanish America, take place no more in our country. "It is all you want to reappear before the world as a prosperous nation. Such is the best reward that you

From the Sunday Dispatch. M. D.

J. A. PAEZ.

"How does the surgeon differ from the doctor? In this respect: One kills by drugs, the other by the hand; both only differ from the hangman in this way: they do slowly what he does in an instant."

"Death laughs at doctors," saith Hierophilus. The subject would be amusing if it was not so serious in its The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena are to return ty of our criminal code than the immunity it grants to but remains under the control of the Austrian Crown. results. Nothing proves more conclusively the absurdio their respective States, under condition of the grant- certain classes of offenders. Whilst the law is rigorously enforced against the man who kills his fellow-man, per pot or box. Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indis- whether in the heat of passion or with malice prepense, pensable reforms, and grant a full and complete amnesty it permits a horde of harpies to prey upon the community and to destroy indiscriminately man, woman and

Nay, more than this: beholds them with cold-blooded PURIFIES THE BLOOD, malignity parading in the public prints the number of PURIFIES THE BLOOD, The Coveite Plymouth arrived at Davenport on the their victims, and, with a refinement of cruelty that is evidently intended for wit, attending the names of imaginary assassins, written in barbarous Latin. Our Courts Further from California The Fraser River Gold of Justice, far from taking cognizance of these atrocities uphold and encourage the perpetrators, granting them certain rights and privileges. It permits them to occupy chartered institutions, where this destroying art is taught on scientific principles. The mangled bodies of of many of their victims are ruthlessly exposed, and hoary-headed Thugs demonstrate to juvenile and adof many of their victims are ruthlessly exposed, and hoary-headed Thugs demonstrate to juvenile and admiring proselytes the most approved method of transporting the genus homo to "that undiscovered country"

At the residence of Mr. Charles Gregory, in Lower Richland District, on Thursday evening, 4th inst., by Harvey Cox, Esq., Mr. GEORGE L. THOMAS to Miss MARY HENRIET-TA MONFORD, all of Onslow county.

from whose bourne no genus homo o'er returns." They have a "Code of Ethics," in which it is laid down as a fundamental principle that no member of the fraternity shall interfere with the rights of another.—
Each and every one kills secundum artem; and to him alone belongs "The deep damnation of the taking off."

Departed this life, in Hardamon county, Tennessee, on the 23d of June last, Mr. WRIGHT FAISON, aged 76 years. Mr. Faison was born in the county of Sampson, N. C., in the year 1783, where he resided until '33, when he removed to his There are various grades of these miscreants. Some There are various grades of these miscreants. Some have grown rich, and have the effrontery to pursue their mourn their irreparable loss. Two daughters and one son now reside in Sampson, N. C. He was for many years Renefarious vocation en equipage, selecting their victims from among the wealthy and luxurious. Others (and who to less took or shares in the Tennessee Railroad. His who to less took or shares in the Tennessee Railroad. His these are generally beginners) are to be found darting upon alleys, courts and other by-ways, and are not a whit less successful than their superiors in abbreviating still more "the short and simple annals of the poor."—
Frequently a victim exhibits what is termed great tenacity of life. The operator exhapsts his bettern of life. The operator exhapsts his bettern of life.

Nashville, Aug. 8.—In thirty counties—more than all the State vote—Notherland gains sixteen hundred, all the State vote—Notherland gains sixteen hundred, all the State vote—Notherland gains sixteen hundred, and the state vote—Notherland gains sixteen hundred, and the state vote—Notherland gains sixteen hundred, selves, they will probably, like certain animals of the following of the selves, they will probably, like certain animals of the selves, they will probably and the selves of Killeson as a recorded by the selves of feline species in the bogs of Kilkenny, as recorded by Sophia A. Hood. The opposition elect Congressmen from the first and the earlier Celtic historians, fall tooth and nail upon each ninth districts. The Legislature on joint ballot will other, and leave nothing behind save a profusion of tat-H. C. P.

Fodder Pulling_Important.

The following letter from Mr. Geo. Seaborn. well known as the late experienced editor of the "Farmer and Planter," seems to possess much of interest to the planting community. Facts are stubborn things, and the result of experiments as detailed below present considerations worthy of notice.

MR. EDITOR :- I promised you a statement of the re-Mr. Editor:—I promised you a statement of the result of an experiment made to ascertain what loss corn would sustain from being deprived of its blades at the usual time of taking fodder; and, also, whether cutting the corn at the roots, after the blades become dry to the the corn at the roots, after the blades become dry to the ear, would lessen the product.

Twelve short rows, as near equal in apppearance as could be found in the field, were set apart for the experiment. Of the twelve rows, No. one, four, seven and

half pint, and weighed fifty five lbs.

The fodder that was taken from the last numbers was carefully cured and kept to itself, and weighed eighteen pounds, which, added to the corn from which it was taken, amounted to seventy-three pounds, but one and a half pounds more than the corn alone, from which no half pounds more than the corn alone, from which no blades were taken and two and a half pounds more than blades were taken, and two and a half pounds more than of sale. than that cut up at the roots. This experiment proves conclusively, to my mind, what I long since believed, hat by pulling fodder we deprive the corn of the weight, or very nearly so, of the fodder when cured. And, furthermore, that we would be better employed in making hay than in taking fodder from our corn. I neglected to mention in its proper place, that the corn was all well

GEO. SEABODN. Large Arrival.—We learn that over 500 barrels of Naval Stores arrived here last night on the Coal Field Railroad, most of which came down Lower Little River that where the Suspension Bridge originally sagged only two or three inches under the weight of a train, it now says nearly twenty inches. The general impression in of these days give way and fall into the river. Visitors now walk over the bridge, instead of crossing in the Trains as formerly.

Large Arrival.—We learn that over 500 barrels of Naval Stores arrived here last night on the Coal Field Railroad, most of which came down Lower Little River that over 500 barrels of Naval Stores arrived here last night on the Coal Field Railroad, most of which came down Lower Little River that where the Suspension Bridge originally sagged only two or three inches under the weight of a train, it now says nearly twenty inches. The general impression in the neighborhood is that this great work of art will one of these days give way and fall into the river. Visitors now walk over the bridge, instead of crossing in the Trains as formerly.

Large Arrival.—We learn that over 500 barrels of Naval Stores arrived here last night on the Coal Field Railroad, most of which came down Lower Little River that the cars at the depot at Little River. This is an enterprise that has just been commenced, the fruits of which we are now beginning to reap. Little River extends into a large turpentine section, and the quantity of freight which will annually be brought here from this section will be enormous, and add greatly to the commerce and business of our town.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 10th inst.

Large Arrival.—We learn that over 500 barrels of Runners and Hackmen, who say was a full the the same pleasure or profit. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

A correspondent writing from Niagara Falls says in flats and was put on board the cars at the depot at Little River a favour by presenting to reap. Little River extends into a large turpentine per bottle; the mind admarks the estate of T. F. Robeson, Fayetteville Carolinian, 10th inst. | Aug. 8th, 1859.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE: AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found

N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber s particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads. Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS For the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint. It operates simultaneously upon the Stomach, the Circulation, and the Bowels, and gently stimulates, while it disengages and expels from the system all that is irritating and prejudicial to bodily health.

McKae & Co.; with 1, Schr. John & Schr. John Roe, Day system all that is irritating and prejudicial to bodily health.

The Proofs of its Efficacy are daily being published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its actual merits. Its cura tive powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering communications from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100

ulton street, New York For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Rload Pains in the Chest

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one. No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. sale by all druggist in Wilmington.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly. Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- There is a traitor in the camp; they have been counterfeited! But a sure test of genuineness exists in the water-mark, "Holloway, each pot or box. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden

Lane, New York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and \$1

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CURES SICK HEADACHE, CURES CHRONIC DIAIRHŒA, CURES DYSPEPSIA, CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS, CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS,

CURES COSTIVENESS. See advertisement in another column. July 29.

late residence in Tennessee. He leaves six children to Frequently a victim exhibits what is termed great tenacity of life. The operator exhausts his battery of death, and, being baffled, applies to some of his confreter for assistance. They hold what is faceteously termed a "consultation," and by their united efforts the miserable wretch soon receives his death-warrant.

As has been said before, the law is powerless. It permits these vampyres to increase and multiply ad infinitum. The time is not far distant when having extended. finitum. The time is not far distant when, having ex-

> der any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subcriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure

their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER, August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

RICHLAND ACADEMY. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 5th of September. The course of studies, in this School, is thorough and extensive, and Parents and Guardians may commit their sons or wards to the care of the

For higher branches of English, Mathematics and Sciences,

Common branches, \$8.

Board can be obtained either with the Principal or with

T. BLAND, B. JOHNSON. Aug. 5-49-2w.

FREUCH'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORI'T CAROLINA

ARRIVED Aug. 4.—Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, 44 days from Rio de Janeiro, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with coffee Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. mont; with naval stores. ner Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Alen & Clark. 6-Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to 6—Steamer Hattle Hart, Feek, Holl Fajetteller, Smith & McLaurin.
7—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
8—Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, from Little River, to D. A.

100 fbs...6 00 @ 6 50

BRICKS, ## M...6 00 @ 12 00

BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,
2nd hand....1 60 @ 1 90

New......1 90 @ 2 00

CANDLES, ## B.

Tallow......16 @ 18

Adamantine...20 @ 26

Sperm......35 @ 50

COFFEE, ## B.

Java........18 @ 20

yard......131@ 15 Rope, # 15 ... 71@ 10

.0 00 @ 0 00

CORN MEAL,

Bushel...1 15 @ 1 20

Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. .3 8 50 @11 00

Herrings, East 3 00 @ 5 00

FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl., Family.....0 00 @ 7 00 Superfine...0 00 @ 6 75 Fine.....0 00 @ 6 55

Cross 0 00 @ 6 25 Glue, # 15.,.... 12 @ 20

LAND PLASTER, # bbl. .1 50

Per ton,......10 00 GRAIN, & bushel,

Do. B. Eye. 1 10 @ 1 15 Wheat, red. 1 05 @ 1 10 do. white. 1 20 @ 1 25 Rice, rough. 00 @ 00

Eastern 95 @ 1 60 N. River..... 60 @ 70

do. sheer.. 0 @ 00@95 00 do.hoop,ton 90 00@95 00 51@ 00

LUMBER, ₩ M,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50

Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 00

Floor Boards, rough......15 00 @16 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00

clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00

Scantling....12 00 @15 00

rough edge. 0 00 @13 00

... 0 00 @15 00

00

Corn...... 85 @ Oats...... 50 @ Pease, Cow... 80 @

Green, 0 @ Dry..... 7 @ Hay, # 100 lbs.

English, ass'd. 43@
American, ref.. 32@
do. sheer.. 0@

Swede 5½@ Lime, ₩ bbl.. 70 @

(Steam Sawed.)

cording to quality.

TO NEW YORK.

TO PHILADELPHIA,

TO BOSTON.

HIDES, # 16.,

GUANO, Peruvian.

1 ton and under 5. per ton, 62 50 5 tons and over, " 60 00

cwt4 00 @ 6 50

Sheeting, # yd. 8 @ Yarn, # 15....191@ Eggs, # doz.....20 @

FRATHERS, # 15. 45 @

COTTON BAGGING

NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, \$280 lbs., New Virgin .0 00 @

do. in order.0 00 @

Pitch do., 0 00 @ 1
Rosin, Pale, 3 00 @ 3
do. No. 1,1 75 @ 2
do. No. 2,1 40 @ 1
do. No. 3,1 20 @ 1

Varnish, # gal.26 @

PEA NUTS, bush. 00 @

POTATOES, Sweet, bush. 00 @

Provisions, # 1b., N. C. Bacon,

Irish, do., 00 @ do. # bbl., 0 00 @

Hams, 131@ Middlings, ... 111@ Shoulders, ... 11 @ Hog round, ... 12 @

Western Bacon, Middlings,...10 @ Shoulders,... 8 @

N. C. Lard, ... 13 @ West'n do.... 12 @

Butter,.....23 @

City Mess,..00 00 @18

Poultry, Chickens, live, 12½@

do. dead, . 00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, # lb.00 @

SHEEP, \$\text{\$\text{head}}\$, head, Lambs,..... 1 75 @ 2 50

Mutton,.....1 75 @

Alum, W bush.,16 @

Liverpool, \$\mathbb{B}\$ sack, ground, cargo 90 @

Porto Rico,... 8 @

New Orleans, . 710

Muscovado, ... 7½@ Loaf & crush'd, 11 @

C. Yellow 9 @

Granulated, :..101@

Contract, ...4 00 @ 5 50 Common, ...2 25 @ 2 50

STAVES, \$\frac{1}{2} M., W. O. Bbl..,16 \quad 00 \quad \text{@18 00}

R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20

Ash Head'g,.12 00@13 00

TIMBER, # M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, .7 00 @ 8 50

ordinary, .4 00 @ 6 00

00

Virgin.

3 00.....

3 00.....

3 00.....

3 00.....

"future delivery

3 00.....

do. inferior to

Tallow, # lb.,..10 @ Tobacco, # lb.,

Common,18 @

Medium, 25 @ Fine, 45 @

Wool, ₩ 15.,....17 @

On deck.

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the

water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\vec{10}\$ M.; Tar and

FREIGHTS:

Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.,....\$ 00

Rosin......do.....

Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl......

Turpentine and Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.....

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11TH, 1859.

week. We quote sales of 2,739 bbls., as follows:

840..... 354....

198.....

price gave way, and since then the transactions have been

On Tuesday a sale was made of 300 bbls., to be delived on

1st September, at 39 cents. The week's sales foot up 2,200

Rosin-Under the advices from abroad the market here

notice sales on Tursday of 2,200 bbls. at \$1 20 for large bbls., and Saturday 270 do. at \$1 25 per 310 lbs. No transactions

TAR-Is in moderate demand, and the arrivals continue

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP .- The market continues to be

demand from butchers. Only one or two small lots of grass

BARRELS .- The arrivals of empty Spirits Turpentine bar-

784.....

Thursday... 50 bbls. at 41 cents # gallon. Friday.... 250 " " 41 " " " " Saturday... 300 " " 41 " " "

Bbls.

Thursday...... 243.....

Wednesday 320.,....

Monday... 300 " " 40½
Tuesday... 300 " " 40
Do.... 300 " " 39

Wednesday 300 " " 40 Thursday. 400 " " 40

Monday....

bbls., viz:

Thursday...

SOAP, # 15.,...... 6 @ SHINGLES, # M.,

do. fm storel 00@ 1 05 fine......1 75 @ 2 00 SUGAR, # 1b.

Clear do...00 00 @19 00

Butt,00 00 @17 00 Beef, Mess, .00 00 @16 00

do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00

Cheese,.....10 PORK, Northern,

amont; with naval stores.
Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. 9-Schr. Anna E. Glover, Elliott, from Savannah, to G.

9—Schr. Anna E. Glover, Elliott, from Savannah, to G. W. Davis; with salt.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt. from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville to Master.
Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.
10—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to CLEARED.

Aug. 5.—Schr. Virginia, Davis, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 2,293 bbls. rosin.

5—Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hooper, for West Indies, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

6—Br. Brig Britius, Roberts, for Queenstown, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,945 bbls. naval stores. Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with 3,300 bbls rosin.
Schr. John Roe, Davis, for New York, by J. H. Flanner;

Schr. D. B. Warne, Carrow, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,227 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,117 do. rosin, 651 bush. pea nuts, 36 bales yarn, 29 bdls. paper, 1 hhd. wax, 1 roll leather, 1 box mdze Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Buckaloo, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with 176 bbls. spirits turpt., 28 do. crude do., 1,947 do. rosin, 394 bush, pea nuts, 53 bales yarn, 5 do. sheeting, 19 bbls. and 10 bdls. old iron, 5 boxes mdze, 23 empty

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

Barque John Wesley, Hodgdon, for Canary Islands, by
Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 50 bbls. rosin, 174,522 feet lumber.

6—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen
& Clark.

Schr. Home, Way, for Tar Landing, by Rankin & Martin. Schr. Ann Maria, McKethan, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with 400 bush. rough rice, 5 bbls. varnish, 5 do. rosin oil, 120 do. pitch.

8 - Schr. J. N. Genin, Phillips, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 2,270 bbls. rosin.

Expors of Schr. Marine for New York, cleared on 6th— 809 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,965 do. rosin, 40 bales cotton, 364 bushels wheat, 44 bags, 15 boxes, 10 bbls. and 1 cask dried fruit, 1 box mdze.
9—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by

Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, for Little River, by D. A. La-Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, for Little River, by Anderson & Savage.
10—Schr. Lavinia, Crammer, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin; with 18,000 feet lumber... Schr. Alabama, Bonner, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.;

with 199 bbls. spirits turpentine, 375 do. rosin, 3 do. tallow, 327 hides, 2 hhds. bacon, 42 cords juniper wood, 15,596 feet Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Jas. T. Petteway. 11—Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville by Mas-Schr. Col., Lester, Delano, for Norwich, Ct., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 123,700 feet lumber. Schr, Wm. A. Ellis, Turner, for New York, by A. D. Cabushels pea nuts, 3 hlds. sugar, 5 smut machines, 1 bbl. pork, 3 boxes 1 bbl. mdze.

Brig W. H. Parks, Wish, for Boston, by W. B. Flanner & Co.; with 529 bbls. spirits turpentine, 209 do. pitch, 1,000

EDWARD MCPHERSON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Molasses, # gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 26
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. 42 @ 45 Aug. 12th, 1859. TOROVISIONS .- North Carolina Bacon-Hams, Sides and Shoulders; Western Bacon Sides; City Mess Pork; Fulton Market Beef; No. 1 Mackerel; N. C. Lard &c. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, For sale by S. E. corner Market and Seco Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores.

Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are insmaller quantity at low prices.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. corner Market and Second sts. Aug. 11. NAILS.—25 kegs assorted sizes. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Aug. 11,

S. E. corner Market and Second sts. Cash Wanted, for good Notes drawing interest. For sale by OWEN HOLMES, Proprietor City Hotel. 288&50-2w August 11, 1859. BRIG MARY MCRAE ARRIVED.

2.000 BAGS COFFEE, ("Superiors" and "Good first," Rio Classifications,) received direct from Rio, and for sale at New York rates, by

Aug. 5, 1859.—283-tf—50-tf O. G. PARSLEY & CO. TABLES of Sterling Exchange, for converting sterling into currency, and currency into sterling, from par to twelve and one half per cent. premium, increased by one-eighth of one per cent. In which the value of every part of the pound, progressing by one penny, at all the different rates of Exchange, is given at sight, at August. 10. KELLEY'S Book Store.

YRACKERS.—Sugar and Soda, fresh, in store and for sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT. J sale by Aug. 9th SUGAR! SUGAR!!

25 BBLS. N. O. SUGAR; 10 do. C. Yellow do. Just received and for sale by Aug. 8th т. н. мскоу & со. PORK! PORK!:—150 bbls. Heavy City Mess, in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO. Aug. 8th WESTERN BACON.—5 hhds. Sides and Shoulders, in store and for sale by

store and for sale by

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT. CICIENTIFIC FRENCH PREPARATIONS, Sanction ed by the Academy of Paris, and the Medical men of ngland and America: Onevenne's do. of Iron by Hydrogen; Chable's Syrup of Citrate of Iron;

Blancard's Syrup of Iodide of Iron; Clertan's Pearls of Ether; Fougera's Dragees of Santonine. As The above are put up in handsome form, and are re-ommended as being efficient and active in their effects on the system. For Doses, &c., the Physician attending should in all cases be consulted. Sold by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Practical Pharmaceutist.

[Herald copy.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth,

press: BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856. Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it the constant of the co

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

Prochfield January 19, 1859.

285-3t-50-2t | Aug. 5th, 1859

rels have been light for a few weeks past, in consequence of which the supply on market is quite small, and few or none remain in first hands. We note a moderate demand, and selected sell readily at \$1 85 a \$1 90 each.

nesday at \$1 80 per bbl.

COFFEE. -The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and there is merely a retail demand. See WM. DYER.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,

(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

Hotel.

WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your pleasure to say, that its effect to say, that its effect that the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your pleasure to say, that its effect to say, that its effect that the space in the space into store; selling in from Rio on Friday last, and has gone into store; selling in lots of 25 bags and upwards at 11½ to 12 cents per lb., according to quantity and quality. Sale this morning of 180 cording to quantity and quality.

Six Hund or Dollars, the cording to quantity and quality. The market continues to rule steady, but in control of the small quantity offering the transactions have the stick with a strength or professor wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your lots of 25 bags and upwards at 11½ to 12 cents per lb., according to quantity and quality. Sale this morning of 180 cording to quantity and quality. The market continues to rule steady, but in control of the small quantity offering the transactions have the stick with the cord of the small quantity of the small quantity offering the transactions have the stick with the small quantity of th table for quotations. A cargo of 2,000 bags received direct

sequence of the small quantity offering the transactions have been limited. Only one small lot has been sold (on Saturday) at 11 cents per lb. for low middling.

COBN MEAL.—None worthy of note arriving, and the supply on market is confined to small lots in dealers hands.—

Place of the small quantity offering the transactions have large person, the name being left blank, as they were sent to large person left blank.

We note a fair demand, and quote at \$1 15 per bushel. FLOUR .- In the market for State brands we have no change of importance to make on our remarks of this day week .-

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. **FIt should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

is, however, but little demand, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales of old at \$6.75 per bbl. for superfine, though holders generally are asking rates a shade higher .--A small lot of new, 30 bags, was received a few days since and sold at \$3 37} per bag of 96 lbs. We quote at \$6 75 for superfine, and \$7 a \$7 25 per bbl. for family. GRAIN—In the CORN market we have no material alteration

to notice since our review of Thursday last. None received during the week, and consequently we have no sales to report. Dealers have a moderate supply in store, and the demand appears to be light, still a few cargoes would find sale at 85 to 90 cents per bushel, as in quality ____OATS__ Continue in light stock, and we notice a moderate demand. No transactions for some time past, and therefore we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market .-PEAS-Dealers have a moderate stock of Cow on hand, and the market has ruled dull for the past two or three weeks. Last sale was at 80 cents per bushel.—RICE—The supply of clean in store is small, though fully adequate for present wants, as there is merely a retail demand. Sells at 42 to 41 cents # lb., in lots.

HAY-None of either description received during the week just ended, and consequently no transactions have taken place, except in the small way from store. See table for quotations.

LIME—No late receipts; there is, however, a fair stock of former arrivals remaining in dealers hands, and demand limited. We quote at \$1 10 \$ cask, in lots as wanted. MOLASSES .- The market rules exceedingly quiet for Cubs.

and there is a moderate stock in first hands. Only small sales have taken place at 24 a 25 cents pgallon, in hhds. POTATOES .- Few or no Irish on market, and wanted ;sell from carts at \$1 25 per bushel. Sweet are selling from boats at \$1 to \$1 25. PROVISIONS .- In the market for N. C. cured Bacon [we

have to report rather a dull feeling since our last, and, if anything, prices are a shade lower. The quantity brought to market for the past two or three weeks has been moderate, and the stock is sufficient for present wants; the larger portion, however, has been of inferior quality, and it is difficult to sell even at lowest figures in table;-a bright and clear article is in moderate request, and would readily command highest quotation. We quote only small sales at 12 to 124 cents for hog round, and 14 cents per lb. for hams. The arrivals of Western cured have been small, and there is but little of prime quality on market; the demand, however, is unusually light, and only small transactions have taken place at 8 to 8f cents for shoulders, and 10 to 10f cts. per lb. for sides, according to quality .- LARD-N. C. make has been brought in sparingly for some weeks past, and there is scarcely any now on market; in demand. We advance rates a shade, and quote at 13 to 134 cents per lb., in bbls. and kegs. Western is in small supply, though there is merely a retail demand, and we quote at 12 to 12} cents per lb .--- Pork .- In Northern we have nothing new to notice. There is only a small stock on market, but it is fully adequate for the demand. We refer to our table for store

quotations, as in quantity and quality. SALT-For Liverpool ground we note a better demand. and prices have improved a shade. A lot of 250 sacks was received coastwise, and sold on Wednesday at 95 cents sack, cash. Selling from store at \$1 to \$1 05, in lots to suit. No late arrivals of Alum, and the supply on market has become somewhat reduced; it is sufficient, however, for the demand. See table for store rates.

SHINGLES—Both Common and Contract continue to rule dull, and we have to report sales of only a few small lots at prices quoted in our table.

TIMBER-None has been received for the week, owing principally to the low stage of the water courses; -since our last, however, we learn that there has been a rise in the river, and we may expect several parcels to arrive during the coming week. There is scarcely any demand from millers, and the market rules decidedly dull at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS .- Coastwise remain unchanged, and the market rules quiet; there are, however, but few vessels in port,-We refer to our table for prices.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10-Cotton-The sales this morning

127. Corn—There have been no arrivals in bulk. By railroad some 6,000 bushels Georgia and Tennessee were received in bags. The market for this description has declined, and we now quote 96 cents a \$1 \(\pm\$ bushel of 56 pounds, bags included within the margin of which we understand some 3,000 a 4,000 bushels were taken by dealers.

Rice—The market during the past week has exhibited an improved demand, and the receipts of 1,368 tierces, together with some store lots have changed hands in that time.— Prices have continued unchanged, the bulk of the sales have molasses—A cargo of Cuba, consisting of 37 hhds. and 188 barrels clayed, and 121 tierces Muscovado, arrived at the commencement of the week—the clayed being stored for a better market, and the Muscovado disposed off at 30 cents. The control of th

at 85 a 90 cents # sack, sewed and seamless, but with a very limited demand.—Evening News. CHARLOTTE, Aug. 9.—Nothing worthy of note has been lone to-day.

Flour.—We quote sales of Flour at \$5 a \$5 20.

cents # gallon.
Salt.—We continue former quotations for Liverpool sacks

Wheat.-White wheat \$1 a \$1 03 per bushel; Red 92 cts. per bushel. Corn—85 a 90 cts. per bushel. NEWBERN, August 10th.—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. Turpentine at \$3 for Yellow Dip and \$3 05 for Virgin; this indicates a decline of from 25 to 30 cts. per bbl.

Nothing reported in other articles of Naval Stores. BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Flour is active; City Mills \$5 37. Wheat is firm and active; white \$1 20 a 1 40. Corn is dull, with a declining tendency; white and yellow 75 a 80 cts. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 27½ cts. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Stocks are dull and heavy; Virginia sixes 93. Flour has declined 10 to 15 cents.; State \$4 40 a 4 60 to \$5, Ohio \$4 85 to 4 25 Southern \$5 to 5 50.—Wheat is dull and 2 to 3 cts. lower; red \$1 20 to 1 22½, white 1 45. Corn is unchanged. Pork heavy; mess \$14 06 to 14 12. Lard quiet. Whiskey 25 cts.

P. M.—Cotton is inactive. Flour has declined during the day 10 to 20c. Mixed corn 76½ to 79 cts., yellow 82 cts.—Muscovado sugar 5½ to 7¾. Coffee is lower—Rio 10 to 11½c. Molasses 40 to 42. Turpentine dull at 44½. Other articles TURPENTINE-Since our review of Thursday last we have no change to report as regards prices. The receipts for the

week have continued quite small, which fact, together with MOBILE, August 9.—Sales to-day of 250 bales Cotton: Middlings 11% a 11% cents. The sales for the three days foot some enquiry for shipping, has mainly tended to keep prices up. The recent rains have caused a rise in the river, and up 660 bales, and the receipts in same time have been 100 we may confidently expect larger arrivals during the coming

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Middling Cotton is quoted at 11½ cents. The sales for the three days sum up 12,500 bales, and the receipts in same time have been 260 against 950 bales in corresponding period last year.

SALISBURY, Aug. 9.—Bacon, 12 a 12½ cents; Beeswax, 20 a 25 cents; Beef, 5 a 6 cents; Butter, 15 a 18 cents; Cotton, 10 a 11 cents; Corn, 80 a 90 cents; Corn Meal, 90 a \$1; Feathers # B., 30 a 35 cents; Flour, # bbl., \$4 60 a 5 00; Flour per Sack, \$2 40 a 2 50; Lard, 10 a 12 cents; Salt # Sack, \$1 80 a 1 90; Wheat, White, \$0 95 a 1 00; do. Red, 85 a 90 cts.; Pork 7 a 7½ cents. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled steady at last week's quotation up to Monday, when, under the advices from abroad the

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 8.—Bacon 10 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11\(\) @ 00; Ordin. to Mid. 10\(\) @ 00; Flour—family, \(\) \(\) & 6 85 @ 0 00; Super. \(\) & 00 @ 6 60; Fine, \(\) & 0 0 @ \(\) & 6 35; Scratched, \(\) & 0 0 @ 6 10; Grain—Corn, \(\) & 1 15 @ 1 25; Wheat, \(\) & 1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 40 @ 50; Peas, \(\) & 1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, \(\) & 1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—13 @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, \(\) & 0 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \(\) & 1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \(\) & 2 40 @ 0 00; Virgin, \(\) & 2 50 @ 0 00; Hard, \(\) & 1 10 @ 00; Spirits, \(\) & 3s cents. at 40 cents & gallon-the market closing quiet at this figure. Flour-We note an advance of 10 cents on the bbl. Con-

tinues to arrive slowly. Sales were made on Saturday at \$6.75 for Super.
Turpentine—Arrives more freely, and sells readily at above quatations. Spirits-Market firm at above figures, not much com has ruled exceedingly dull, and since our last has been alin at present.

most entirely neglected. In the absence of transactions the stock of No. 1 is accumulating in first hands, and may be considered fully fair. Buyers are not disposed to operate unless at materialy lower rates, which holders refuse to the for correct terms of the past three days 23,000 bales. The market generally closed steady, and in some cases prices have advanced \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. The sales to speculators were 3,000 bales, and the same amount was ta-Manchester advices are favorable. The market generally accede to, in consequence quotations of both Nos. 1 and 2 are merely nominal. See table. In the Common article we

closed active, and prices have considerably advanced.

Breadstuffs—The market generally closed with an advancing tendency. Flour is dull at 10s a 12s., but holders deand Saturday 270 do. at \$1 25 per 310 lbs. No transactions mand an advance. Wheat 7s 6d a 9s for red, and 9s a 9s 6d for white. Corn is tending downward. Yellow 5s 10d a 6s

TAR—Is in moderate demand, and the arrivals continue

3d; white 7s a 7s 9d. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

Provisions—The market generally has a declining tenden

unusually small. Only 30 bbls. received, and sold on Wedcy. Beef is heavy and quotations nominal. Pork is heavy and nominal. Bacon is dull. Lard is quiet. Produce—Rosin closed steady. Turpentine spirits are steady, and all qualities are slightly declined.

London Markets—Wheat closes with an advancing tenvery poorly supplied with beeves, and we notice an active fatted received and sold at 6½ cents per lb. Sheep are also decry. Prices are 2s higher per quarter. Sugar closed firm. Coffee is firm. Rice is firm, and all qualities have slightly brought in a few days since, and sold at \$1 75 a \$2 00 each.

American securities are dull. Consols 95. THE LATEST. London, Wednesday.—The News' city article quotes the funds as having opened on Tuesday with increased firmness at a fresh advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\).

The Moniteur's article taking exception to the military and naval expenditures of England caused a fall of \(\frac{1}{2}\) in the

The demand for money has been steady, and leading discount houses are less inclined to take the best bills below

OST OR STOLEN.—Two Notes, one for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars; the other for Six Hundred Dollars, signed by the subscriber as principal, and Mrs. Marion Potter as security.

The above Notes were not made payable to any particu-

Receiver of Estate of S. B. Everitt.
284-1w-50-1m Aug. 6th, 1859. THES, CRAVATS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS

The receipts have been confined to a few small lots per rail-road, and the supply on market continues quite small; there—August 6th, 1859.]

August 6th, 1859.]

New York Markets. Flour has declined 10 a 15 cents per bbl.

The Elections. The elections in this State are over, and sooth to say the result has not been so satisfactory as we could have wished. The opposition has, we fear, made a gain of two, if not three Congressmen. We regret to think that we have lost Shaw in the First District, and Scales in the Sixth, but as this appears to be the fact, we may as well make up our minds to it. From the First District we have no details by mail, but received a telegraph on Saturday afternoon from Weldon, stating that such was there conceded to be the fact, and such also is the news brought by passengers. We fear that it is equally certain that Scales is defeated, indeed the returns published by us on Saturday, pointed too plainly to that result.-As regards the Fifth District, the election of Mr. Gilmer may be looked upon as certain, we think, after the immense turn out in Guilford, although Williams has made pretty considerable gains in some other counties. Any calculations besed upon Mr. Waddell's dividing the opposition vote, would appear to be classible as "reckoning without your host." What may have been the result in Chatham, we do not yet know. Elsewhere, however, it would seem that the contest has been a plain standup fight between Messrs. Gilmer and Williams, with mutual losses and gains. From the Eighth or Mountain District we have actually nothing. We fear that Coleman has not been successful, but we do not give up .-The other four districts-to wit, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th, are so largely Democratic as to leave no actual contest, although some show of oppositionwas kept up in

some of them. When the State was last re-districted, four districts were given to each party, the 2nd, 3d,4th and 8th being Democratic, and the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Whig. The 7th district now so largely carried by Mr. Craige, having given a majority for Scott and Graham. The 8th the fact, that a different course would have been better district was looked upon as Democratic, it having fol- than that which has been pursued, and we can truly lowed the lead of Mr. Clingman in that respect, and say that more than one, or two, or three of the most voted largely for the Democratic candidates for Gover- leading Democrats of other districts have expressed to nor and President.

cumstances, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Scales succeeded in will not now particularize, because it would be both wresting the 1st and 6th districts from the opposition. Mr. Craige carried and continues to carry his district, must protest against the course of some who we know the 7th, by a large majority. It is thoroughly Demo- have gone so far since the election as to impugn the motives cratic. In fact we think that district was democratic of those who thought that, under the circumstances, a when constituted, although, being Mr. Graham's native | Convention ought to have been held. Perhaps such persection, it gave a majority for Scott and Graham.

majority for Mr. Smith, some four or five hundred, pretby Scott and Graham; we also find certain causes operating unfavorably for Dr. Shaw. The effect of the different grit altogether. Virginia election and canvass upon a district only separated from that State by an imaginary line, was calculated to depress the Democrats and stimulate their opponents. The counties of the first district, or many of them, from their geographical position can hardly be brought in to participate in the advantages of any system of North Carolina internal improvements, while of course, when a debt is incurred, and increased taxation rendered necessary for the purpose of meeting the annual interest on that debt, the property of the citizens of these counties must bear their share of the public burthens, equally with those who are brought more directly within the sphere of the benefits to be derived from the public works. Railroads and the debt and taxation incident thereto are of course unpopular in that region. Mr. Smith, Dr. Shaw's now successful competitor, was a member of the last Legislature, and, let us say it, an able one. He took strong, though unquestionably wrong, grounds against State debt or taxation. We say wrong, because no one proposed in the last Legislature to involve the State farther, and because surely no honest man would wish to see the State repudiate any of her obligations or fail to impose such a tax as would enable her to meet them promptly. However, there is no doubt that Mr. Smith's course made him capital in that section, and that during the canvass, he continued to enveigh against the Democratic party as the cause of State debt and taxation. That this was unjust must be apparent to all who reflect that the great works for which the State votes; still it touched a sensitive chord, and had its effect, even although it was an outside issue with which a member of Congress could have nothing to do. This will be more apparent when it is borne in mind that one of the things that tended to injure the Democrats to be desired in every way. in part of the District, was the refusal of the last Legisture to grant a large sum additional to that already appropriated in aid of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal.

In the 6th District, what might be called a "dead set" was made on Mr. Scales by the revival of certain domestic difficulties of a delicate character, to which no gentleman of refined feelings could publicly allude, even for the purpose of self-vindication. That, time and the natural re-action of a generous people must effect, but calumny travels fast; truth, although pretty certain to overtake it in the end, makes slow progress-too slow, in this case, to permit justice to be done to Mr. Scales. This (6th) district was one of those given to the then Whig, now Opposition party in the last re-districting of the State. Leach's majority will hardly equal Scott and Graham's in the district.

We wish to do justice to all parties. While we regret the loss of Dr. Shaw in the first district, we are free to concede to his successor the possession of talents and character of a highly respectable order. We do not wish to say anything derogatory to Gen. Leach, but we must think that, politics apart, the sixth district is the loser by his election over Mr. Scales. We must regret this election on more accounts than one. There will unquestionably be such a reaction as will fully vindicate Mr. Scales. We had hoped that this reaction would have commenced soon enough for its effects to have been felt in the present contest, but it appears that we were

The 8th district is not yet heard from. If Mr. Cole man shall prove to be elected, we shall be very agreeably disappointed. We fear that such disappointment is not in store for us. While Mr. Smith was making capital in the 1st district by inveighing against Democratic debt for public works, Mr. Vance, in the 8th was sailing on the opposite tack, because the Democrats in the last Legislature did not go largely and immediately into the Western N. C. Railroad. We fear that local issues, side issues-jealousies and divisions have beaten Coleman.

Comparing the majorities in the districts carried by looking at. the opposition with those carried by the Democrats. will be found that the aggregate Democratic majority is as large in proportion to the aggragate vote polled as it has been at any time, and that the State is as essentially and largely Democratic, even although it should turn out that the opposition have succeeded in halving the the delegation this time.

Peaches.—We like peaches—all of us, pretty much and we like to get them as cheap as we can. In the middle and western parts of the State they raise peaches; they have fine orchards and could supply our eastThis District .-- The Election.

The contest, if it could be called a contest, in this District is over, and the result is only marked by the extreme smallness of the vote and its remarkable one-

Having endeavoured to keep "the even tenor of our way" without participating in any of the excitements or heart-burnings of the canvass, if it could be called a canvass, confining ourselves throughout to a simple, but we think a faithful, statement of the points, as we understood them, and an equally faithful report of the only discussion we heard, we may truly say, that so far as this matter is concerned, we have "no enemies to punish." If we have enemies who wish to punish us their enmity has not arisen out of this matter.

Our cotemporary of the Carolinian goes for a general amnesty-agreed! Far be it from us to keep up quarrels, especially with our brethren of the press, and more especially with our brethern of the Democratic press .-There are plenty of people to find fault with editors without their unnecessarily finding fault with each other. Editors are looked upon as a sort of political Moseses to lead a grumbling host through the wilderness of opposition to the promised land of political power and official station, yet forbidden, like Moses, to enter that promised land themselves. They may look at it from afar, but woe to them if they presume to think themselves white citizens of North Carolina, free to aspire to any office in the gift of the people. It is well for them that generally they feel that the private station is the post of honor.

We find the following in the Carolinian, which certainly meets our ideas:

Next time it is to be hoped that we will have a convention of the people, and that hereafter we will not deviate from the democratic doctrine of conventional ae-

To this all must come. The press of the State has been with us throughout on the Convention question .-The majority of the people of the district are aware of us their surprise and wonder at the course adopted by By a strong effort, and under the most favorable cir- the opponents of a Convention in this district. We useless and improper to revive past difficulties, but we sons judge others by themselves, when they ascribe per-In looking over the field, we find the reported sonally interested motives to all who favored the assem-

The Elections in Other States.

have carried the State, electing their candidate for Govof the members of Congress; but by how large a majority, or how stands the relative losses and gains does not appear.

The slight telegraphic indications rather than returns

The news from the third district, Alabama, shows the election of David Clopton, Dem., over Thomas Judge, Opposition, by two hundred majority.

At the election held on Monday in Missouri, the Democrats elected one member of the Legislature from St. Louis, also two County Commissioners and one Clerk. The Republicans probably elected the balance of their ticket in that city. The rest of the State not

Tennesee Election.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated Aug. 4th states that eight counties have been partially heard from, which give the Opposition ticket a gain of 1,300 votes.

Among the arrivals reported to-day we notice with pleasure that of the brig Mary McRae, from Rio de debt was incurred, passed more by Whig than Democratic Janeiro, to O. G. Parsley & Co., with two thousand

> We sincerely trust that this enterprise may meet with such encouragement as will justify these parties and others in going into and continuing a direct trade, so much

By the way, we have learned from a competent disinterested party, that this Coffee is of the very best quality

-a highly desirable lot in every way.

Daily Journal, 5hh inst.

Let us assure our neighbors of the Herald, that we are not at all inclined to take anything but in the best part, and to understand it as being meant in good humor. Why it is just about as much as we can do to survive in the quietest sort of a way, and to unnecessarily seek for trouble would be unphilosophical. The truth no doubt is, that the reason why we fail to find anything funny in our cotemporaries may be found in the softening, not only of our brains, but of our whole mental and physical corporosity. We are in a semi-fluid state. not fit to receive or retain any impressions worth naming. Thinking is a fearful and most preposterous labor. We are too much done over even to grumble energetically-If we could do as Sidney Smith suggested-take off our flesh and sit in our bones, there might be some comfort

if the marrow did not melt and run out at the joints. There is in New York a monarch of a man known as Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who pours out week by week whole columns,—yea, whole pages of New York Ledger --judging by the quantity and quality of the literatrue he produces under the existing state of the thermometer, he may be supposed to sweat out stories—they oose from

him "spontenaciously." But Cobb has a machine for the perpetration of such iniquities-something like a sewing machine, only more so-a sort of corn-sheller-an arrangement to squeez words from the Cobb, as the sheller does grains, and Cobb is making money-that helps him along. It oils the machinery and keeps it going beautifully.

We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Vann. of Rock fish, Duplin County, for a specimen of the apples grown in his own orchard. We appreciate them highly as going to show what our low country can do in the fruit line. Surely no larger or finer apples can be grown anywhere than those before us. They are really worth

Other States. H. R. Runnells, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, has a small majority in the city of Galveston over his opponent, Gen. Sam Houston. The steam-

ahead so for as heard from. From Kentucky and Alabama we have little or noth-

We are pleased to learn that B. F. Grady, Jr. ern markets with a fine article, if the railroads would Professor of Mathematics in Austin College, Hender- programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, put their freights so as to admit of the fruit being sonville, Texas. Mr. Grady is a graduate of the Uni-

The Elections .- Third District. The Election,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY-(OFFICIAL.)
 Wilmington
 224

 Holly Shelter
 55

 Upper Black River
 47
 SAMPSON COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)
Winslow. 9

DUPLIN COUNTY.—(OFFICIAL.)
Winslow Warsaw, 94 Court House, 102 BLADEN COUNTY-(OFFICIAL.) Winslow,.... ROBESON COUNTY.

DESPATCH .- The schr. John Roe, from N. Y., consigned to J. II. Flanner, came up here on Tuesday nightcommenced discharging eargo at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday-got done discharging on Thursday bling together of a Convention of the people. So far as afternoon-commenced loading yesterday (Friday) mornty nearly the same as that obtained in the same counties we are concerned, we can only request them to be so ing—by sunset on that day she had 2,100 barrels rosin kind as not to measure our corn in their bushel. It is a aboard and completed taking in her cargo by eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Daily Journal, 5th inst. The vote at Wilmington on Thursday last was The reports from Kentucky are meagre and unsatis- 271; at Raleigh 522; at Charlotte 570; at Fayettefactory. It would appear, however, that the Democrats ville 489; at Salisbury 933, showing that of all the considerable towns in the State, Wilmington polled the ernor and a majority in the Legislature; also, a majority most inconsiderable vote, which is accounted for by the resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a saved. total apathy prevailing.

Correspondence of the Journal. ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 5, 1859. DEAR JOURNAL :- Leaving Wilmington Tuesday evening, This, however, amounts to very little, until confirmed by at about 10 o'clock. We were several hours behind time, in causing to participate in the negotiations the three Wednesday, and had a good opportunity of seeing a very from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lominteresting portion of the Old Dominion. An exhausting system of culture has left barren many broad fields on the lower end of the road, but the country gets better as you approach the mountains. There are several short tunnels on the road, besides the tunnel of the Blue Ridge, which, according to Cook's new Map of Central Virginia, is 4,270 feet in length. The train passes through it very slowly and the midnight darkness of the place makes the time consumed in the passage appear longer than it is. I have heard of imwho, on such occasions, have transferred their court-plasters to each others faces, but I declare that the place was rather suggestive to me of that outer darkness where there is "wailing and gnashing of teeth." At this point the great State of Virginia has, at an immense cost bored through the Blue Ridge and extended the Va. Centra Railroad into one of the loveliest regions upon which the sun ever shone. As the traveller dashes along, following the serpentine course of the road along the mountain side his eye wanders over the broad valley spread out below him with its field of luxurient clover and corn, its fat cattle and horses grazing on rich pastures, and its innumerable home peeping out from beneath the umbrageous trees .people. Cold indeed must be the heart which, nursed amidst such scene as these, does not love its country with filial affection. East of the Blue Ridge tobacco seems to be the great staple. The region on this side of the Ridge is strictly a

stopped to dine. The town presents a very pretty appearance from the railroad. The houses and shrubbery evince taste, and a liberal expenditure. From Staunton we passed through a succession of lovely valleys to Millboro' Depot, which is just 175 miles from Richmond. There we took coaches for this place, which is distant six miles from the deach. These figures differ a little from these of the

advertisements, but are nevertheless correct. throughout the country for their valuable medicinal quali ties. Of these I cannot speak from experience. The waters by analysis, contain Alumina, Protoxide of Iron, Sulphater or Lime, Potash and Magnesia, Ammonia, Sodium, Carbonic and Sulphuric Acids. If the water were without value as a embellishments of art into surpassing loveliness, the goodness of the accommodations and fare, and an atmosphere pure and invigorating, would make this spot very attractive. Everything here is on a substantial scale. The buildings are nearly all of brick,—built, not to subserve the purposes of fashionable folly, whose favor is always ephemeral, but to accommodate the seekers of health or rational pleasure for all time. Eeveral of our party give a decided preference to this place over Saratoga for beauty of surroundings and this place over Saratoga for beauty of surroundings and general attractiveness. Whilst I write an excellent band discourses sweet music from the midst of the grove, to the four or five hundred people who occupy the buildings around.

But time flies, and supper is near at hand. Yours truly,

The following documents, for we take it, that Louis Napoleon's speech may be regarded as a document quite as much as the manifesto, are certainly more direct and less diplomatic in their tone than we are used to read from Kings and Emperors. Louis Napoleon speaks pretty plainly of the difficulties of his position. The Emperor of Austria is more prolix, but there is a something about his composition, too, that leads us to regard it as his own personal production.

The Treaty of Villafranca .- Speech of the Emperor of France.

Paris, July 20, 1859 .- The Moniteur contains the Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the presidents of which, M. Tropling, Count de Merry, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons

for his conduct during the great events. He said :-

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe, in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves er Orizaba at New Orleans, represents Houston as openly, with the concurrence of the revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was

idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the welfare of France and the transpilling of France and the tranquility of Europe.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria. When all concessions that were allowable and con patible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and paintul sacrifices in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred in-My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in de of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagernes which merits my gratitude-which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them-and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with

enthusiasm to the contest, would be victorious.

Unhappily, the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favor-

The valliant army of Austria has, in this instance again given proof of its tried heroism, and its incompar able perseverance, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. Lexperience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established, that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages-not a de cisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a posicion, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would granted to them. In the event of his refusal, they too have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted

my heart.

Under these condititions it was my duty as a sove; reign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequence of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, much more considera-ble even than those which had been made up to that time; and not withstanding success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired for the most part in the governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria in that city. would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day night have rendered more grave.

The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war -thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, the usual hour of arrival being 71 P. M. We took the Vir- great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. ginia Central Railroad at Richmond, early in the morning of Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation

> On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessing of peace assured afresh to my beloved people; and these blessings are doubly precious to me, ecause they will give me the necessary leisure in be stowing henceforth, without distraction, all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish-tiet is to say, to found in a durable manner l-being and the external power of Austria by the lappy development of her moral and maternal forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time, in legislation and administration. In these days of serious trials and sacrifices my peo

ble have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me, will they aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its prayery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. When I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas, returned from the combat.

FRANCIS JOSEPH. Laxenbourge, July 15, 1859.

Frightful Accident on the South Carolina Railroad The engine F. H. Elmore with tender, under the man-

agement of engineer Thomas Kingdom, conductor H. on Delkin and fireman Adam Dougan, left this city resterday morning at 6 1-2 o'clock for the purpose of aking the place of the engine at Aiken, which was used with a dirt train at that place. When near the seventysix mile station, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the engine Thoms Dotterer was espied a short distance ahead of them. bound also for Aiken. Upon coming up with her, Messrs. L. M. Chitty, conductor, and A. Mitchell, fireman of the Dotterer, left her and joined their friends on

It is thought that they had proceeded but a short distance when the boilers of the Elmore exploded, killing the fees to enable him to appear before the county judge all on the Engine, viz: Thos. Kingdom, aged about 40 years, leaving a wife and children; H. Von Delkin, aged about 30 years, also leaving a wife and children; Adam Dougan, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife and children; L. M. Chitty, aged 24 years, leaving a wife, and A. Mitchell, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and children. The bodies were discovered this morning about 4 1-2 o'clock (dreadfully mutilated) by the night express train. from Augusta, and brought on here. A Jury of Inquest | Capital Paid in,.... was empanelled at 8 o'clock this morning, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The bodies of the unfortunate men were turned over to their friends for interment. The engine was completely demolished.

In last February a piece of silver plate was presented to the engineer who had charge of the exploded engine, in testimony of his long, faithful and assiduous devotion to duty. The Superintendent of the Road, from long observation, voluntarily accorded the deceased this mark of his confidence, and, as far as we can learn, the accident resulted from one of those unforeseen causes which no amount of care can guard against.

Charleston News, 5th inst.

THE LABORS OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—The ALBERT DAY, August number of the Eclectic Magazine, in speaking JAMES GOODWIN, of Hon. Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon fund. His Washington Oration was first delivered February 22, 1856. and has been given since then one hundred and twentynine times, yielding \$55,783 62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers," in the New York Ledger, he received \$10.-000, and in other ways smaller sums, making a contri bution to the Mount Vernon fund of \$68,163 56. In addition to his other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than ninety thousand dollars in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousand miles, ing a total of more than ninety thousand dollars in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousand miles, and defrayed all his expenses from his private purse. He has done this too, when much occupied by private and public affairs, and frequently in delicate health. No man, we are confident, ever before did so much for noble objects in so short a time. All honor to this statesman jects in so short a time. All honor to this statesman, dependence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my est spot and the memory of the dearest man of America.

SILK UMBRELLAS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRAVELING RETICULES,

put their freights so as to admit of the fruit being brought to market. We have some peaches before us, which a slip of paper informs us were raised by V. Hoover, Thomasville, Guilford County, and sold by C. Rhodes. These peaches were charged, so we are told, S. Rhodes. These peaches were charged, so we are told, 30 cents per half bushel basket, to bring them over the N. C. Road from Thomasville to Goldsboro'! What the freight on the W. & W. R. R. may be wed on not interest. Dr. Smead, the senior partner, retires with a surplus of \$150,000.

**The freight on the freight on the first bear to show the first and patriotic hopes. The freight on the first bear to show the first and patriotic hopes. The freight on the first head of the first heart of the clausions and patriotic hopes. The freight on the first heart of the clausions and patriotic hopes. The freight on

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. QUEBEC, Aug. 8th, 1859.

The steamship Nova Scotian arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. England demands a general disarmament as a condition for her not taking part in the European Congress Garibaldi's force was increasing and threatened to contine the struggle for independence in central Italy.

A debate in Parliament shows alarm at the French

Naval increased improvements. The Paris Moniteur takes exception to the military and naval expenditures of England.

Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL, July 27, 1859.

Cotton steady and advanced 1/8 d. in some cases.-Sales for the past three days twenty-three thousand bales. Flour dull at 10s. a 12s., but holders demand an advance. Wheat has advanced 2d. Corn has a de-clining tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops. Bosin is steady. Spirits Turpentine has declined a shade, but the market closed steady. Consols for money closed at 95.

Death of a Public Officer. WASHINGTON, August 6.

William H. Topping, Engrossing Clerk of the Hous of Representatives died in Baltimore yesterday, long a correspondent of the Southern Press, and universally esteemed. From Mexico, California and Oregon

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—By an arrival to-day we have advices from Minatitlan to August 2d. The Mexican Courts are seizing the Tehuanteped Company's property for trivial debts. The chief engineer, Mr. Slidell, has come on here to avoid imprison Miramon now favors the clergy, it is said.

A conspiracy has been discovered which implicates several of his confidential officers. The people of Upper Mexican California have mad the offer to Jurez to overthrow the present government in the lower part of that State, which had lately declared its independence, provided certain privileges are

will declare their independence. The California gold mines are prospering, especially the quartz mining region.

New Indian difficulties have broken out in Southern Oregon, for the settlement of wichh the Governor asks

for more troops.

Yellow Fever at Tampico. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5th .- An arrival from Northern Mexico reports the yellow fever is pronounced epidemic at Tampico and generally along the coast of Northern Mexico. Much alarm was felt in conse-

From Jacmel.

NEW YORK, August 4 .- Advices received from Jac mel to July 19th represent business there as still dull.— The political news is of but little importance. The peo ple generally were satisfied with the government. Continued Health of New Orleans.

Augusta, August 6th .- The New Orleans Board of Health reported yesterday that there was no yellow fever

Vessel on Fire.

August August 5th.—The barque Saragossa, now at New Orleans, loading for Philadelphia, Pa., has been burning all night in the hold. She will probably be

The Sampson Circuit.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS requests us to announce that the Quarterly Meeting for Sampson Circuit will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of August, instead of the time announced in his published appointments; and that the Quarterly Conference will be held on Wednesday, imme diately after divine service.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER NILE.—The Kaffre Azzyat nalleable-iron-girder beam bridge across the River Nile, on the Egyptian Railway, near to Alexandria, was opened to the public on the 25th of June by the Pasha of Fgypt. The structure is nearly 1400 feet long, has eleven openings, two of which are 104 feet each, and spanned by the swing beam. The centre of the swing rests upon a foundation pier, composed of 6 pillars of 10 feet diameter each, and the remaining 11 foundation piers are of two pillars, each ten feet diameter. These 28 foundation pillars were sunk by compressed air, on Mr. John Hughes' principle, to an average depth of nearly 60 feet below the bed of the river, and to 85 feet below Migh Nile; the internal pressure in the caissons while sinking ranging from 23 pounds up to 34 pounds on the square inch, in accordance with the depth and height of the Nile. The time occupied in sinking these 28 caissons, was less than twelve months, and the aggregate length of that portion of them sunk below the bed of the river, exceeded 1500 feet. The extreme of the bridge is 42 feet, comprising a single line of rail in the

centre, and a camel track on each side. " Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to her hopeful son, just budding into breeches. " Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie; "I've got in some to-

THE FRENCH TARIFF.-We see it stated in one of our latest French exchanges that an investigation recently made by the Council of State respecting the duties on combed wool shows that the tariff on that one article acts in such a way as to prevent the enormous number of 10.000,000 of the population of France from clothing themselves in woollen garments.

Washington Constitution.

An Interesting Predicament.-Two days ago was lodged in the jail of this county an elderly Englishman, named Joseph Elliott, for a debt of \$16, due for his board. Elliott had just received letters from Great Britain, announcing the fact that the sum of £5,400 sterling, with interest from 1836, is now lying to his the fees to enable him to appear before the county judge to swear out of jail.—Chicago Times.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y HARTFORD, CONN.

uthorised Capital,......\$1,000,000 ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859. Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,). 15,000 0 .197,750 00 74,620 00 10,000 00 74,245 00 100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri.... United States' Treasury Notes,..... 14,035 00

803,769 8 JOY ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, H. HUNTINGTON. CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS H. HUNTINGTON, President. Timo. C. Allyn, Secretary. C. C. Lyman, Assistant Secretary.

WM. N. Bowers, Actuary.

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly
FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage
by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Marby Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Mer chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds o Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, August 23d, 1859. \$336.000. SORTEO NUMERO 622 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000;

4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$30 ; Halves \$10 ; Quarters \$5. Prises cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. Aug. 4th, 1859.

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVENG—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE. THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the Farmer's House, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.

ELIXIR CALISAYA. PREPARED of the best Yellow Cinchona Bark and varing a round a round ing one of the most agreeable and efficient Tonics in use for ing one of the most agreeable and efficient Tonics in use for General Debility, Languor, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Fevers arising from Miasmatic Exhalations.

Directions.—Let the patient, if an adult, take one table spoonful fifteen minutes before each meal, if the Physician who may be in attendance does not direct differently.

For Children or persons more delicately constituted than usual, the dose should be proportionately less.

Prepared by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,

Practical Pharmaceutist

Wilmington, N. C. SUNDRIES.

8 HHDS. Bright Western Sides;
3 do. do. do. Shoulders;
1000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, (Sides and Shoulders);
30 bbls. Mess Pork, (N. Y. City Inspection);

40 do. Flour, (Super and Fine); 150 sacks Salt, (seamless); 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar; 75 kegs Nails, 3 to 40d.;

30 bbls. Sugar, A., B. & C.; 7 hhds. Molasses, (Cuba Muscovado);

40 bags Rio Coffee; 12 do. Laguayra do.; St. Domingo and Java do.; 25 boxes Soap, No. 1 and Pale; Starch, Candles, Crackers, Candy, Powder, Shot and Lead, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., in store and for sale by
ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

No. 32 North Water street HERRING_HERRING. BBLS. NO. 1 HERRING, in prime order. Just received and for sale by

T. H. McKOY & CO.

SUNDRIES.—160 hhds. prime new crop Cardenas Molasses; 125 bbls. Portland Syrup, in new, bright packages; 30 hhds. New Orleans, Porto Rico and Muscovidao Sugar; 200 bbls. Clarifod and Polical Swarzer; 200 bbgs. Pio. 1 50 bbls Clarified and Refined Sugars; 200 bags Rio, Laguay-ra and Java Coffee; 100 bbls. N. York City Mess and Prime Pork. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

PORK AND BACON.

40 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK; 2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon; 5 Hhds. Western Bacon. In store and for sale August 5th, 1869.

Aug. 4, 1859.

August 5th, 1859.

GREAT REDUCTION. 50 CENT MUSLIN at 30. " 25. " 20. Handsome white Embroidered Muslins, 37 cts., worth 75.

Irish Linens at 30 cents, worth 50. Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs at 5 worth 10 cents. " 8 " 12 " " 12 " 20 " For cash only. HEDRICK & RYAN. July 16.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES. HOSIERRY, Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts: by Express HEDRICK & RYAN.

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP COOL AND COMFORTA-ble? Buy a HAIR MATTRESS. They are cooler. healthier and more pleasant than any other Mattress in Summer. Any size made to order at the shortest notice, and at Next door to Lippitt's Druggery.

IN STORE. 40 BBLS. SUPER & FAMILY FLOUR; 10 do. City Mess Pork; 1000 lbs, North Carolina Bacon; 2 hhds. Western Bacon Sides 25 bbls. Sugar, various grades; 25 boxes Pale and No. 1 Soap; 25 do. Adamantine and Tallow Candles;

20 do. Starch; 10 do. Candy; 20 do. Tobacco, different grades; 25 kegs Nails-4d. to 20d.;

5 bbls. Cider Vinegar; Molasses—by the barrel or smaller quantity. For sele by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
June 23.
S. E. Corner Market & Second streets.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES. HEDRICK & RYAN.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M. ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in ases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, without deviation.

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those

vho desire.
ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed. ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

NAMES AND UMBRELLAS .- We keep a complete assortment of the above articles constantly on hand. For sale by the case or dozen at the very lowest prices, at Aug. 6.

MYERS & MOORE'S. THREE MONTHS LONGER to wear Straw Goods. and they are closing out at less than cost at the Empo

cing prices before it is too late, at MYERS & MOORE. THE "PARAGON," "UNION," and other styles Umbralles opened this morning at BALDWIN'S. brellas, opened this morning at August 6th, 1859.

STRAW GOODS are selling lower than ever. We are almost giving them away at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE.

\$40. THE \$40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY **SEWING MACHINES.** ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW. COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE. SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS. No Complicated Machinery-No Getting out of Order! ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE! These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal of the highest priced machines.

Observe:—We invite all to bring any garment, Coarse or any garment, Coarse or any garment. FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only

thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads **GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!**

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the tost beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bar-

Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North E T BARRY & CO